

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 3, 1911

NUMBER 23

Organization  
of  
Old Mills  
a Specialty

## WHITIN AND KITSON COTTON MILL MACHINERY

WE HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. Have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills, and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery, any use it exclusively.

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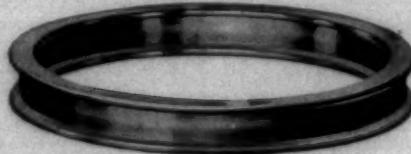
STUART W. CRAMER  
ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR  
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Complete  
Equipment for  
New Cotton  
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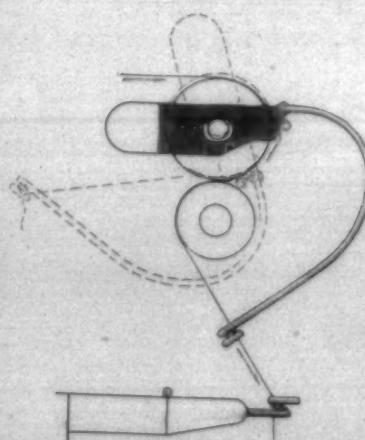
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DRAPER COMPANY  
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SOUTHERN AGENT  
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# The Real Buyer

The object of advertising is to assist in selling goods by creating a favorable opinion in the minds of consumers.

The secretary and treasurer usually does the buying for the Southern cotton mills but the machinery or supplies are not handled by him, and before buying he finds out what the superintendent and overseers, who are the men behind the guns, think.

When the superintendent and overseer has not seen a certain machine advertised in his favorite journal he is apt to look upon that machine as a stranger and he does not wish to risk losing his job by trying something with which he is not acquainted.

The buyer consults the practical men before placing his orders and the advertiser who keeps his name before them is the one who gets the orders.

The best medium for reaching the Southern mills and the one that will show best returns is the

## Southern Textile Bulletin

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 3, 1911

NUMBER 23

## Cotton Growing in Ecuador

Report of Former Commercial Agent  
W. A. Graham Clark

**E**CUDOR is a small country, only a little larger than Italy. Its area is estimated at 116,000 square miles, though Ecuador and its neighbors have not agreed as to the location of its boundaries. Like Peru, the country has three physical divisions, the hot low-lying coast strip, the elevated plateaus and valleys lying between the two ranges of the Andes, and the tropical section running from the mountains down to the upper Amazon. As in Peru the tropical section is little known and is inhabited by scattered tribes of Indians over whom is exercised but nominal jurisdiction. Politically the Republic is divided into 16 Provinces and the Territory of the Galapagos Islands. The principal cities are Quito, with about 80,000 population, Guayaquil 75,000, Cuenca 40,000, and Riobamba 18,000.

There has never been an accurate census, but the population is generally estimated at about 1,500,000. Over three-fourths of this number consists of Indians and half-breeds, though the governing power is mainly in the hands of a small nucleus of whites located at each center of population.

Ecuador is a one-crop country, and in 1908 cacao formed 66.79 per cent of the total exports, and in 1909, 58.38 per cent. After cacao the principal exports are ivory nuts, Panama hats, rubber, coffee, gold, hides and fresh fruits. The largest import is cotton goods, which formed 24.51 per cent of the total in 1908. Other imports, in order of their value, are foodstuffs, iron and hardware in general, machinery, beverages, drugs and chemicals, railway material, and kerosene.

The imports in 1908 were valued at 20,554,731 sures and the exports at 26,559,200 sures, which have been converted to American currency at the official treasury rate of 48.7 cents to the sucro.

For the calendar year 1909 the exports amounted to 24,878,800 sures, which at 48.7 cents to the sucro, is \$12,115,976, of which France bought 35.88 per cent; the United States, 27.46 per cent; Germany, 12.68 per cent; and the United Kingdom, 10.06 per cent. The imports in 1909 amounted to 48,704,244 sures, or \$9,103,697, of which the United Kingdom supplied 33.68 per cent; the United States, 25.64 per cent; Germany, 17.89 per cent;

and France, 6.53 per cent. The figures for the imports of cotton goods in 1909 have not yet been published.

The United States ranks second in the total export, second in the total import, and fourth in the cotton-goods trade. The cotton-goods item is not usually given the importance it deserves, because the figures usually taken are those shown under the head of cotton cloths, whereas manufactures of cotton, such as knit goods, handkerchiefs, and blankets, are listed

flannel, and blankets; France, little except underwear and apparel.

### Cotton-Goods Requirements.

The principal articles of import are white shirting, prints, gray shirting, knit underwear, cotton trousering, handkerchiefs and hosiery. The largest single item is white shirting, and as in nearly all countries this trade is monopolized by Great Britain. White shirting in general is locally known as "ruan," that with a somewhat stiff, glazed finish being known as "duradera." White shirtings are imported in

0.21 peseta per meter, or 3.7 cents per yard. As shown by sample book forwarded (and filed in the Bureau of Manufactures), this is an imitation of American prints. It is retailing in Guayaquil at 20 centavos per vara, or 10.65 cents per yard. To show somewhat the trend of the demand in prints I am forwarding samples (filed in the Bureau of Manufactures), with retail prices, of the following: 24-inch, 60 by 52 and 60 by 56, 20 centavos per vara, or 10.65 cents per yard; 28-inch, 64 by 52, 60 by 56, and 72 by 56, 25 centavos per vara, or 13.32 cents per yard; 30-inch, 80 by 64, 68 by 68, and 80 by 70, 30 centavos per vara, or 16 cents per yard.

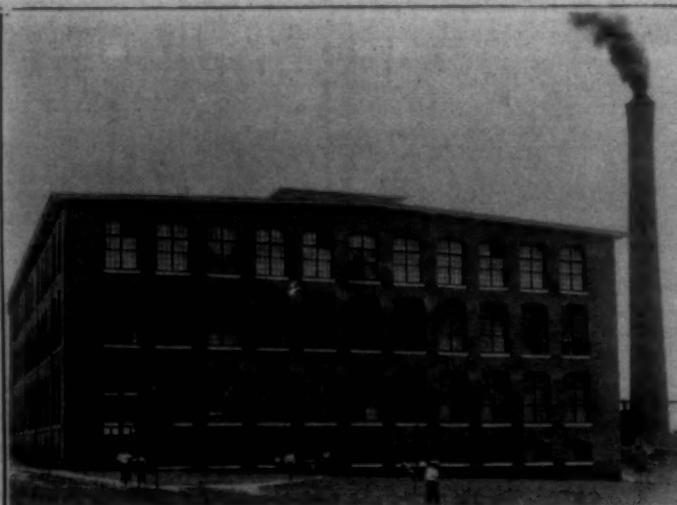
Parts of the prints are soft finished and part are starched, but as the tariff is levied by weight there is no import of heavily filled prints. Only a small portion of the prints are split goods. The bulk of the goods are all-over fancy prints.

Gray goods, known in Chile, Bolivia, and Peru as tocuyos, are ordinarily known in Ecuador by the more general name of lienzos. The great bulk of the goods under this heading is gray shirting from England; there is a comparatively small amount of gray sheeting. The English gray shirting, made with finer counts, is sized to give a stiff feel and yet weigh less than the soft-finished American gray sheeting made with coarse counts, hence it costs less to make and pays less duty. These goods are imported in 22 to 36 inch widths, principally the 28-inch, and in 40-yard cuts. One of the best brands, "El Vencedor," 28 1-2-inch, 48 by 48, well filled, retails in Guayaquil at 20 centavos per vara, or 10.65 cents per yard. This, of course, is plain woven. An "El Vencedor" gray drill, 28-inch, 68 by 48, is invoicing from England at 7s. 6d. per piece of 40 yards, or 4.55 cents per yard. The importer is selling it at 7.70 sures per piece, or 9 3-8 cents per yard, and the retailer at 25 centavos per vara, or 13.32 cents per yard.

### Prints and Gray Goods.

Next in importance to white shirting are "zarasas," or prints. These are imported in the 24, 28, 30 and 32 inch widths, but the 30-inch seems most popular. A 28-inch print, 60 by 56, slightly stiff finish, with small, anchors, triangles, etc., in white on solid colored ground, invoices from England at 2d., or 4 cents per yard, and is retailed in Quito at 25 centavos, or 13.32 cents per yard.

A 24-inch, 60 by 56, soft-finish print is invoiced from Spain at



NINETY-SIX COTTON MILL, NINETY-SIX, S. C.

separately under other headings. For instance, in 1908 the section of "tejidos," or cloths, of all materials was only 5,157,386 sures, or \$2,511,647, whereas by collecting items of cotton manufactures scattered under various headings it is found that the total for cotton goods alone was actually 5,038,810 sures, or \$2,453,900.

The United Kingdom supplies mainly white shirting, prints, gray shirting, handkerchiefs, gingham, thread, net and lace; Germany, hosiery, apparel, ponchos, trousering, neckerchiefs, and blankets; Italy, trousering and bedcovers; United States, prints, duck, drill, and ticking; Spain, knit underwear, hosiery, and prints; Belgium, trousering and thread, with a trifle of knit goods.

Most of the knit underwear is cheap colored undershirts from Spain and Germany, the better qualities being furnished by France and England.

Cotton trouserings (casinetes) are mainly from Italy and Germany. (Continued on page 17.)

# Dr. Reid Replies to Critic

Dr. Gilbert Reid, an American missionary, who has had thirty years experience in China, read a paper at the last meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association upon the subject of our cotton goods trade with China.

The article was the subject of a bitter attack by Howard Ayres of a firm that is in the export business and the inference was that the attack was due to the fact that Dr. Reid suggested methods of doing away with the middleman.

The following answer of Dr. Reid appears in the last issue of the American Exporter:

To the Editor of the American Exporter:

Sir: In your issue of July you have an article which is in the form of a reply to certain suggestions which I offered at the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in Richmond. The article, referring to my suggestions, dubs them "theoretical notions." The article continues: "The reverend gentleman's inexperience in business affairs is displayed by his explanations and suggestions, in which he connects unrelated things and attempts to apply methods which trade, no matter how done or where, cannot tolerate." This is highly complimentary. And who is responsible for the compliment? The American Exporter, or the secretary of

the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, at whose request I went to Richmond to address the convention, without charge to anybody? Or is it Mr. Howard Ayres himself, who is spoken of as an "experienced exporter," and whose remarks possess a "practical nature"?

Every one of the points brought out in my address is subject to criticism. Under the circumstances I feel humbled. After thirty years of experience in China it is really strange that none of my opinions concerning existing conditions in China and the attitude of the Chinese toward foreign trade should be devoid of all reason. But I am not to be suppressed so easily. I still claim that I understand the conditions in China far better than I am represented as doing in the drastic criticism of my friend, Mr. Ayres. He pooh-poohs my ideas as to the need of helping the development of China's resources, of illustrating the spirit of generosity, and of practicing co-operation. I am confident that if our business men doing business in China would bear these three factors in mind, it would be to their good as well as to the good of China. Mr. Ayres says that it is preposterous to think that "generosity and benevolence have any part in the conduct of business." This is not my idea. One of the leading papers in Richmond, after the convention, contained an editorial entitled "How to Reach the Chinese," and said: "In promoting the development of China we must display

a spirit of generosity, and this can be done best by encouraging the spirit of co-operation. I am willing to leave to the good judgment of our Southern manufacturers the question whether the view propounded by Mr. Ayres or by myself is correct.

Mr. Ayres also disclaims that there is any great competition today in China than there was at the opening up of American trade relations with China. Which view is correct our Southern manufacturers may also decide. Even my critic goes on to confess that "central and southern China take cloth similar to that sent to India and other warm countries, and on that our manufacturers cannot make prices that will compete with the English mills." The only other part of China left is northern China, and in this section my critic acknowledges "what business we have lost in the goods with which we formerly controlled the northern trade has gone in part to Japanese mills."

The real animus of the criticism may be traced to the most important suggestion which I had to offer in my address, namely, that business should be conducted on a large scale, and that there should be direct agencies rather than indirect agencies. In addressing the Southern manufacturers, I was anxious to point out a way whereby their trade in cotton piece goods might improve. Even if the Southern manufacturers should adopt direct agencies and form their own

independent organizations, the export houses of New York would still have all the cotton manufacturers of the North ready to adhere to the old method of indirect agencies. Whether my view is right, or the view of my critic, may be safely left to the decision of the manufacturers whom I addressed in Richmond. I have no doubt myself but that the suggestion which I made had a certain amount of sense in it, and was not altogether "impractical." At least I have the example of the Standard Oil Company and the British-American Tobacco Company to confirm the view which I advocated. Mr. J. B. Duke has also advocated the method of direct agencies, and already the tobacco company has made an experiment of selling cotton goods along with their tobacco in different cities of China. The State of Columbia, in an editorial, advocated strongly the view which I have expressed.

Southern manufacturers who are dependent on the North for their capital can do no other than follow the old method. But this is no reason why the view which I offered at Richmond should be subject to such contemptuous treatment as is exhibited in the article of your July number, or as was shown in "certain impromptu remarks" made by Mr. Howard Ayres, "than whom no one in the United States is in a position to speak more intelligently from long years of practical and extended experience." I am etc.,

Gilbert Reid.

## Napping Different Classes of Goods

In the napping of woolen goods the amount of work necessary and the manner of procedure depend very largely upon the kind of goods and the character of the finish desired.

The term "cassimere" covers a wide range of cloth as regards quality and finish, and the work of napping has to be varied accordingly. The time was when the cassimere was more distinctly a heavily felted cloth and required considerable work in order to clear up the face and show the weave and pattern to advantage. At the present time, however, many of the cassimeres are made more on the worsted principle, being constructed more closely in the loom and requiring less fulling; in consequence of which the pattern is not so fully covered by the felting and less gigging is required to clear up the pattern than where the felt is dense.

Upon some goods where the fulling is slight, it is customary to give the cloth a good brushing, which in connection with the shearing, clears up the pattern sufficiently. This is a very good method to follow upon light-weight goods containing a percentage of cotton, as it avoids the harsh and wiry feel that the cotton tends to produce where the thread

is too bare. From this class of work up to the heavily felted cassimere there is a call for a variety of procedure to suit the case in hand; and it calls for good judgment on the part of the finisher to properly discriminate. Where the pattern is well covered by the felt produced in fulling, and more gigging is required, it is well to reverse the nap once or twice to avoid the sharp and "barby" feel that results from the nap being laid too much in one direction.

To secure a velvety or velour upon the finished goods it is well to employ the following method: First, gig with well-worn work toward the head end of the cloth, changing the slats as required until the work is about half done; then reverse the cloth, or the cylinder, as the case may be, gigging in the opposite direction until the pattern is sufficiently cleared up, which may be ascertained by carefully parting the nap; if the threads show clear and distinct, no more work to this end will be required. Now reverse the nap again, which brings it toward the head end, and continue the work just enough to thoroughly turn the nap—and no more. Two or three runs will be sufficient. This leaves the nap in a lofty state, instead of

being laid close to the cloth, and when it is sheared it will have a velvety feel, devoid of the sharpness that characterizes cloth gigged to lay the nap strongly in one direction. The nap may appear sharp after pressing, but upon steaming it will be restored to the velour effect. This effect may also be intensified by a dry-beating, which consists in giving the cloth a few runs on the gig with very poor teasels when it is dry, running it lightly, with very little tension—just so as to lift and soften the nap already produced. Cloth given treatment as above described will show the pattern distinctly through a slight nap, that may be left on the finished surface, giving it a very agreeable handle to the buyer.

In gigging for a steam or lustre finish it must be borne in mind that the nap, instead of being cut off to show up the pattern, is left on in part and constitutes a very important factor in the excellence of the finish. There is a mistaken idea, even among finishers who are otherwise skillful, that the desired lustre is wholly dependent upon the steaming process, and they are led to overlook the importance of the gigging. The excellence and perfection of the nap is most important and the steaming process serves

to give it permanency rather than lustre. To insure a good lustre it is important that all the exposed fibres on the face of the cloth be laid parallel and smooth, and the steaming makes this condition permanent. As an illustration of the importance of the perfect nap it may be noted that the back of a well-finished broadcloth shows very little lustre, because of the lack of the parallelism of the fibre. The well-groomed horse shows a lustre that is not evident when he comes from a term of pasture, and only a "well-groomed" fabric can possess the best results as to lustre. Goods intended for this finish should be well felted, and the nap should be produced from this felt with as little infringement as possible upon the threads of the cloth.

The work of gigging should begin with very poor, well-worn teasels, and should at no time be hurried. Too much haste tends to draw out fibres that should remain as a part of the nap; and at no time will this drawing-out occur more surely than at the beginning, when the fibres are laid in every direction. After a time the nap produced becomes too dense for the teasels to be effective, when it becomes necessary to substitute better work, so as to reach through the nap, working up

the fibres at the bottom. Occasional changes to better teasels, as required by the good judgment of the finisher, and finishing with the best grade, should give good results. The nap should be turned two or three times during the process; or

if the work is done on the double cylinder gig the cylinders should be run in opposite directions until the last change of slats is made, when both cylinders should be run in the same direction until the work is finished. In gigging some very heavy goods, as over-coatings, kerseys, etc., it may be advisable to crop the nap on the shear when

the gigging is about half done. By taking off part of the nap the teasels can work more effectively, working up a thicker and better nap at the finish of the process. Care should be taken in cropping not to go too low.

Following this process of gigging it used to be customary to give the cloth a good wet gigging, to thoroughly lay the nap before winding on to rolls for hoiling, but with the modern brushing and steaming machines the laying of the nap and the steaming are combined. Owing to the wide range of cloth requiring the steam finish—from the light

eight-ounce broadcloth for women's wear to the 28 and 30-ounce over-coating—it is out of the question to give any definite rules of procedure; but the main idea is to get up as dense a nap as possible by working carefully as above described, taking care not to work upon the weave of the cloth.

If the goods are made from low-grade stock—largely shoddy—it will be found best not to raise all the felt in producing the nap, but get as full a nap as possible to cover and leave a bottom of felt to give stability to the cloth and avoid making it tender.

During the process it will be necessary to look after the moisture, keeping the cloth even more moist than in the cassimere work. If run too dry there is sure to be a waste of stock by the drawing out of the fibres; and besides the loss thus sustained the nap will be open and fail to cover effectively when finished.

By a careful observance of the suggestions given and a proper steaming and cooling off the result should be satisfactory when the goods are finished.—Textile American.

## Points About Emory Wheels

ONE of the most used and most abused tools in a mill shop is the emery wheel, and while it is well known and admitted by every mechanic that in order to do their work properly and at an economical rate they should be in the best of condition, they are seldom found in that shape, the principal reason being that they can be neglected and still be "grinders;" that is, work can be "passed over" them when they are in bad shape, which is not the case of most of the other shop tools, which require immediate attention if out of order or they are of no use whatever.

Emery wheels composed of pure emery are now seldom seen, as improvements in the application of natural and artificial abrasive substances have advanced to such a stage that the old fashioned emery is not to be compared with them in cutting qualities. The first substance discovered which was in any way superior to emery was the natural substance known as corundum, a mineral quartz closely allied to emery, but of a greyish color and much sharper. The deposits of this, however, were always of small area, and the output up to the time of the discovery of artificial processes never succeeded in filling the demand or in supplanting the regular emery. The discoveries of Dr. Acheson in connection with the electric furnace entirely revolutionized the grind-wheel industry, when he brought out from these furnaces a substance made of sawdust, sand, coke and salt, which resembles diamond quartz, being, in fact, sharper and harder than any known mineral except the real diamond.

The process of making emery wheels does not differ materially from that used at first, the grinding substance, either natural or artificial, being crushed and graded as regards fineness and mixed with some glutinous matter as a binder and then pressed together under enormous pressure, after which it is baked in an oven until the binder becomes hard. The wheel is then turned up true and finished ready for market. The different kinds of service for which a grinding wheel is needed necessitate different grades of wheels, both in respect to fineness of the cutting substance and hardness, and different grades of wheels are made to conform to

these requirements. It has been demonstrated that in works using emery wheels for reducing shapes and removing large quantities of material, only wheels of some certain particular grade are at all suitable for certain work and that to use a wheel even very near to the required grade means a loss both in output and quality. These facts do not, however, apply to the ordinary duties of grinding usually found about a textile mill, so that one grade of wheel can be used advantageously for several purposes.

Wheels are numbered from coarse to fine; that is, a wheel made of No. 60 emery is coarser than one of No. 100. Usually a coarse wheel is less liable to heat the material ground and is less liable to glaze than a fine one, and also, as a rule, the harder the stock worked the coarser the wheel required to produce a finish. The degrees of hardness are usually denoted by letters, beginning with A as the softest grade.

While the degree of hardness is dependent mostly upon the character of the binder used in its construction, the size of the cutting element has something to do with it, as a fine wheel of a certain grade or letter of hardness is always harder than a coarser one, on account of the more compact nature of the finer material. The softness of a wheel is its most important characteristic and a soft wheel is always less liable to heat the stock worked upon and with the coarse wheel less liable to glaze over.

Another point in regard to the grade of hardness is that the greater the wheel surface in contact with the stock, the more heat generated, and thus a wheel with a two-inch face should be softer than one with a one-inch face.

A prominent firm of manufacturers of abrasive wheels have the following statements inserted in their catalogues in regard to the selection of the proper kinds of grinding wheels for high efficiency:

"The wheel should be selected with regard to three important requirements: The rapidity of grinding or cutting desired, the total amount of work to be performed and the finish to be produced." These requirements are influenced

as follows: 1. The rapidity of cutting is increased by using a coarser grit or a softer grade or both. 2. The total amount of work performed by a wheel before worn out is increased by using a finer grit or a harder grade. 3. The finish produced by a wheel is increased by using a finer grit together with a softer grade.

There is then, according to the above, need of some care and judgment in the selection of emery wheels for general purposes, but it is certainly very evident that for the usual rough and variable work which a wheel in a mill shop is required to do, one moderately hard and coarse enough to cut without glazing must be chosen, or the expense for new wheels and time in keeping them in shape will be excessive. Emery is graded from No. 8 to No. 120, the fineness of work done by each number corresponding approximately to the cut of the following grades of files:

No. 8 emery represents the cut of a wood rasp.

No. 16 emery represents the cut of a wood rough cut file.

No. 20 emery represents the cut of a wood regular rough file.

No. 40 emery represents the cut of a wood regular bastard file.

No. 60 emery represents the cut of a wood regular second cut file.

No. 80 emery represents the cut of a wood regular smooth cut file.

No. 120 emery represents the cut of a wood dead smooth cut file.

One of the worst features in connection with the practice of neglecting the emery wheel in a shop is the increase in the liability of their exploding and doing serious damage.

All wheel manufacturers have by means of experiments tested their goods in regard to the safe speed at which they may be run. The average result has been about 5,000 feet per minute for the circumference of the wheel, which gives, for a wheel 12 inches in diameter, the safe speed of 1,600 revolutions per minute. This speed is calculated as perfectly safe for wheel operating under first class conditions, that is perfectly true and balanced and running upon a shaft without play in its bearings.

### Conditions Found.

As has been stated, these perfect conditions are seldom found in practice; especially in a mill repair

shop, wheels are often out of round to the extent of one-fourth of an inch. Shafts are loose in boxes and wheels badly out of balance and often have irregular chipped faces, caused by bad handling of the work being ground. All this tends to increase the liability of danger. It is, therefore, good judgment to avoid running the grinding wheels which are subject to these possibilities to the limit of speed given above, even if a little advantage in capacity is sacrificed.—Fiber & Fabric.

### German Mergers.

There has been much agitation in local manufacturing circles of late toward unifying the German textile industry by means of closer organization and through the establishment of a central governing bureau, to which all open questions of the textile industry should be referred. Here, also, the minimum and maximum buying and selling tariffs should be arranged, which, it is felt, would be of great advantage in meeting movements of the bourse, and moreover, in defeating labor claims which are considered unjust. Above all, however, it is to promote national interests in the competition with foreign industry and in foreign markets. The plan of organization has been proposed to be along somewhat similar lines to that of the potash industry. Most of the various textile branches have their own organizations, which are in many cases of a local nature, and therefore are not possessed of the prestige that centrally supervised organization would be able to exert.

The Verband Deutscher Muttervereine has taken the first steps toward securing a centralized organization to include all the various branches of the weaving industry. All economic, political, technical, and other open questions of the trade are to be referred to the central board, whose duty it shall be to treat them under a common viewpoint for the general interest. The chief aim of this projected organization, however, is to make common cause, through a compact, centralized organization, against foreign competition and in foreign markets, and so may be of some interest to those engaged in American textile trade.—Consular Reports.

# Talks on Loom Fixing No. 9

BY  
GEO. RICE

## Jacquard Loom Fixing.

**A**VIEW of the hammer is shown in figure 1. The hammer connection with the batten is often so adjusted by the fixer that the hammer does not work correctly and an uneven motion results, sometimes to the detriment of the weaving. I have seen the head of the hammer for steady the cylinder

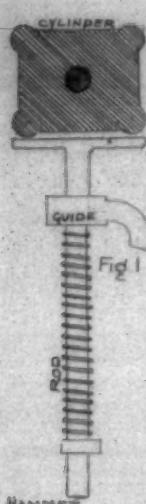


Fig. 1

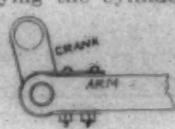


Fig. 2

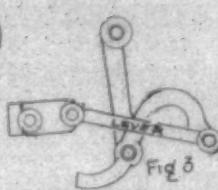


Fig. 3

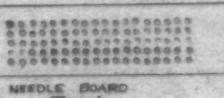


Fig. 4

so badly arranged as to let the cylinder make a partial turn after the cylinder is set. The hammer is pressed towards the cylinder in the action of the mechanism, and the pressure should steady the cylinder. The spiral spring on the rod may be defective. It may be that the spring is too soft. There should be enough action in the spring to force the head of the hammer into position on the cylinder. Then again the bearings of the cylinder may be so worn that the hammer cannot steady the cylinder. I have seen cases of this sort. The worn shaft of the cylinder should be replaced with a new one. You cannot get your patterns woven correctly if the cylinder is going to jump a little at every revolution of the loom. The high speed demand-

ed in these days makes it essential proved. We were obliged to remove that every part of the loom be in good order. There was a time when the slower speed permitted the use of worn cylinder shafts, defective spiral springs on the rods, improperly adjusted guides and the like. But not so now. Therefore I would test the hammer on every new pattern with a view of getting the mechanical parts right.

By turning the cylinder the hammer is forced downward, thus compressing the spring, and the spring assumes its original condition after the revolution of the cylinder. The cylinder is thus placed in its new position each time for advancement towards the needle board.

I have seen looms doing the weaving under difficulty simply because of gummed substances adhering to the parts of the rod, guide and rod of this part of the head motion of the Jacquard loom. There is no excuse for conditions of this kind. In one case we were obliged to take the entire head motion apart and soak the pieces in a pail of lye water in order to remove the gummed deposits which had collected there in months past. The overseer of the room was partly to blame because he had allowed the use of a cheap, heavy lubricating substance that was hardly suitable to be called oil. The stuff was more of a black grease. The weavers had no other lubricating matter to use and they applied the stuff greatly in excess of what was needed. Hence the surplus oily matter clung to the parts of the Jacquard head motions, partly clogging the action, due to interfering with the moving surfaces. Then in another case we discovered that the unreliability of the hammer head was due to the weakness of the steel spiral spring. It seems that the fixer undertook to stiffen the spring one day by restoring the temper in the metal. He did not understand how to case harden a spring and so he spoiled it. He packed the steel spring in some granulated bone and then heated the combination in a metal case in the furnace to a red heat. Then he dipped the spring in oil. Of course a very stiff steel spring resulted and the action of the hammer was retarded instead of im-

proved. We were obliged to remove the spring and send off to the manufacturers for new springs for this purpose.

In another weave room where a section of Jacquard machine heads were on fancy fabrics the battens of the looms did not have sufficient vibratory motion to enable them to move the required distance from the needle-board. This made it necessary to do some overhauling of the crank shafts. After coming in contact with the catch, the batten still moves until the cylinder has performed a complete turn. It is while in this position that the cylinder is steadied by the hammer. Hence we should look to the crank arms, one of which is shown in figure 2. The batten motion proper is shown in figure 3. The batten is connected to the triangular lever by means of the secondary lever shown. Then the vertical lever joins to lower part of this triangular lever to the projecting stud fixed to the guiding rod of the griffe. The raising action of the guiding rod lifts the lever in the direction of the batten and the latter is thrown outwards, returning to its position on the repeat move of the mechanical batten motion device. The peculiarity of the plan of the parts of the crank arm and the batten motion quickly suggest the great need of examining and caring for these parts. If the one action of a single part is hindered by incorrect adjusting or by binding, or clogging, the mechanical movement of the batten is interfered with as all can realize. Yet there are instances in which the Jacquard looms may be seen struggling along with loose and improperly regulated parts in the batten motion.

In one weave room I found that the bearings of the parts forming the levers were badly scored due to wear and neglect. The studs were replaced with new ones and the jarring motion ceased at once.

I found a bent lever in one loom. In another the fixer had put in a new bearing and the bearing was fitted too tight and created undue frictional binding. Some very simple defects will develop serious bother in the batten motion if al-

lowed to continue. Figure 4 is a needle board. The heads of the needles pass through this contrivance as is known. When in contact with the needle board, the pegs enter the holes and as there are 208 needles and holes in some machines, it can be realized that there is need for good adjustment of the parts concerned.

You must get your lift of the griffe right or trouble will ensue at the needle board. In the 400 machine the lifting arrangement is done by means of the lever arrangement from below the griffe and particular care is needed to get this motion right, all of which comes with practice on the part of the fixer.

A hen-pecked little man was suing his wife for divorce. She was a large, determined looking woman with a square jaw and steel gray eyes. When the plaintiff had ceased telling his woes the judge asked him:

"Where did you meet this woman, who you say has so mistreated you?"

"Well, judge," the little man replied fearfully, "I never did meet her. She just kind of overtook me." Ex.

There is a Southern insane asylum where those inmates whose particular form of insanity is harmless are permitted to participate in dances and other amusements, to which outsiders are invited. At a lawn party at this institution a prominent lawyer, who had been invited, saw a very attractive girl seated under the trees, and engaged her in conversation.

"You are surely not an inmate of this place?" he sympathetically inquired.

"Oh, yes I am," she assured him.

"But you don't look a bit insane."

"Well, you see, I was put here because I can't keep from swearing. You see that man walking around with a mop?"

"Yes."

"Well, he walks around after me and washes off the swear words that I write on the walls. I'm two hells and a damn ahead of the mop now."

The lawyer departed.—Ex.

# W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

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## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

## Talks on Loom Fixing.

On reply to several inquiries we wish to say that the "Talk on Loom Fixing," which are being contributed to the Southern Textile Bulletin by Geo. Rice, will be printed in book form when the series is completed.

We expect to issue the book in September and will include in it several articles on finishing cotton goods.

## About Travelers.

Editor:

Referring to the questions of S. P. in regard to Travelers, would say that it is quite impossible to state the number of travelers required, for the following reasons: It depends on the atmospheric conditions of the room, the condition of the rings, the speed of the frames, the amount of twist in the yarn, etc. Travelers on fine yarns will wear out faster than on coarse yarns, owing to the fact that finer yarns require a lighter traveler. The lighter the traveler the quicker it will wear.

The writer has found from practical experience that in a mill running 30s and finer, that to get the best results at the least cost it is well to change travelers once every two weeks.

H. L. F.

## Answer to Old Carder.

Editor:

I see that "Carder" desires to bring up again the question asked by "Old Carder" in regard to the production of card. The reason that no one gave the same answer when the question was asked was due to the fact that some of the boys forgot to allow for the stretch between doffer and condenser rolls and some used more decimal figures than others.

Multiplying 27 by 3.1416 we get 84.8232 inches circumference of doffer. Dividing that by 36 inches we get 2.3562 yards per turn. Allowing 4 per cent stretch in sliver we get 62.4 grains as weight of sliver when it leaves doffer.

Multiplying 2.3562 (yards per turn) by weight of sliver (62.4) we get 144.02688 grains per turn, not allowing for stoppage. Multiplying 900 by 7,000 we get 6300000 grains per week.

Now we know that if we divide the weight in grains of the week's run by the weight of the sliver delivered by one turn of doffer we will get turns per week:  $630,000 \div 144,02688 = 42917.2$  turns per week. Then dividing 42917.2 by minutes run (3600) we get 11.9 turns per min., allowing 7% for stoppage we get  $11.9 + 107 = 12.733$  turns per minute.

O. H. W.

## Split Laps.

Editor: I see so much said about split laps, hard and soft laps, uneven laps, etc. Why make laps? Treat the cotton the same as you do wool. Take your cotton of one to five bales. Open them and take from one and then two and keep on until you take them all, and then keep on until you have used all up. Then feed them on your card the same as will do away with all of your trouble with laps. I have seen cotton carded in woolen mills where they put their cotton through their picker and it then taken to the card and they have no trouble with it. I have seen so much trouble in mills with laps that I think if some one would try it that they would do away with making laps. Let us hear of some one that will try it. If I had a mill today I would try it on one or two cards and see if I could not do away with all the trouble.

W. A. B.

Editor's Note.—This article is from a man engaged in wool manufacturing in Massachusetts.

## Average Yarn.

Editor: Please ask the question in your paper: What the rule is to find the average yarn to make a piece of cloth 48x48 count 37 inches wide to weigh 4.50 to the pound.

H. S.

## Answer to R. H.

Editor:

R. H. asks the question, If you wanted to change production of card from 500 pounds per week to 630 pounds, what would you do, change weight of lap and draft of card or change production gear of card? In order not to effect the weight of sliver it would be necessary to change the speed of card to get more production. Perhaps it would be the better plan to change the weight of lap so as to prevent lap being fed to picker-in as fast as it would be if a lighter lap was used, but in either case we would have to change speed of card or doffer.

O. H. W.

## Lapper Speeds.

The following is a question asked on a recent cotton spinning examination in England and the answer given:

Question:—What are the governing factors in arranging the speeds of the various parts of a scutcher? Give a comparison of the speeds you would use for American and Egyptian.

Answer—The chief and central revolving body on a scutcher is the beater, which receives motion directly from line or counter shaft, and distributes movement to all other parts of the machine. For a double-blade beater the revolutions

may be about 950 to 1,050 for Egyptian cotton, and 1,100 to 1,200 for American. For a three-blade beater the speeds are reduced below the above by possibly 150 to 200 revolutions per minute. The fan is usually the quickest revolving part of the scutcher, and may have possibly 1,300 or 1,400 revolutions per minute, obtained directly by belt from the beater, and not varying much for the two cottons. Also driven directly from the beater we have the slow motion pulleys making possibly 300 to 350 revolutions per minute, and controlling the speeds of practically all the feed and delivery parts. Speaking in a general way these parts may revolve somewhat more quickly for American than for Egyptian cotton, because of usually greater production required and higher beater speeds in use; this applying almost more to the feed than to the delivery parts, because of greater weight per yard of scutcher lap for the shorter cotton. Approximate speeds of other parts may be 10 to 14 revolutions per minute for the fluted lap delivery rollers, 950 for bottom cone drum, 760 for top cone drum, 9 to 14 for feed rollers, 11 or 12 for bottom calendar, 15 second calendar from bottom, with rather slower speeds for the higher calendars, 3 to 4 for the eages, 23 or 4 for the cage stripping rollers.

## Opener and Picker Room Help.

In introducing scientific management into a cotton mill, it is assumed that the help in the opener and picker rooms, which at present are paid by the hour, in almost all mills, would receive pay according to some bonus system. Suppose we do not wish to introduce a scientific manager into the mill, but wish to get more production at less cost. There are, of course, various methods by which this might be done by improving the layout of machinery, rearranging the help, etc., but the method suggested here is to get the picker room on a sort of piece-work basis.

To determine the piece rate per finisher lap, we will just determine the production possible in the 56-hour week. We will assume that we are running a 14-ounce lap, and that it takes eight minutes to make one lap on the finisher picker. This means seven laps per hour. We now assume that the actual running time for one finisher picker is 19 1/2 hours per week, the balance of the 56 hours being spent in the cleaning, etc., of the machine. This would give a total per week of 346 laps per finisher picker. Assuming that there are 10 finisher pickers in the room, this will mean a grand total of 3,460 laps.

We now assume that the picker hand gets a weekly wage of \$6.75. Under the new system, the most a man can make will be \$7.26 a week, or dividing \$7.26 by 3,460 gives a you, that's a cinch."



J. O. Edwards,  
Pell City, Ala.

Mr. Edwards is overseer of carding at the Pell City Mill and was elected a member of the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association at the recent meeting in Greenville, S. C.

rate per lap of .0021.

The average production under the old system we assume as 1,700 laps per week. At \$6.75 per week, this gives a cost per lap of .0039. Thus, it is seen that a higher production and higher pay still gives a lower production cost.

By this new method, the help are all dependent on one another. As a record is kept of the production of the finisher laps only, the hands are paid on the following basis: The total number of laps produced is taken and multiplied by .0021. If only 3,400 laps were produced during the week, this would give \$7.14. Thus, for that week each picker hand would get \$7.14. It is up to the man on the finishers to see that the laps are taken off as soon as possible, when the lap becomes full, and it is up to the men on the intermediate and opener pickers to see that they keep their machines going, as their pay also depends on the production of the finishers.

The larger amount of cotton the picker room uses, the larger amount the opening room will have to put through. Assuming that the hands in the opening room receive the same pay as the picker hands on the old basis, they will naturally receive the same on the new basis.

If this new method were tried in some mills, it is the writer's belief that the production would be so great that a change to a lighter lap in ounces per yard could be made in the picker room, and still keep all the cards in operation.—Wool and Cotton Reporter.

"That boy got his brains from me."

"Well, someone got them from you, that's a cinch."

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Zinc Dust, Bi-Sulphite of Soda, Sodium  
Sulfide, Caustic Soda.

All kinds Sizing and Finishing Materials, Potato  
Starch, Dextrine, etc.

## Modern Warp Dyeing

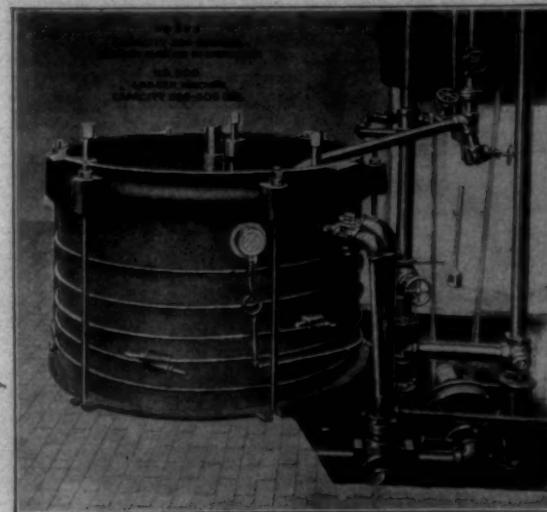
THE dyeing and bleaching of warps both in the long and short chain system and the dyeing of filling by the same method is in very general use.

The number of operations or runs is in many cases so great that the yarn becomes stretched to its limit and is almost worn out before getting to the loom.

The constant twisting and turning also produces a tangling of the yarn which is further aggravated in the sizing so that the beaming becomes a very tedious process. During the dyeing or bleaching on the warp frame very many threads are broken and those which are not

bag and its size and the capacity of the machine may be roughly taken as six hundred pounds of warp. By making the bags of a shape to conform to the machine the amount of packing required is considerably reduced.

The warps being dyed are principally single yarns for ginghams. They show much greater strength than those handled on warp frames and by actual tests warps bleached on THE PSARSKI MACHINE in bags were 21 per cent stronger than those done on the frames. In the beaming these warps gave perfect satisfaction there being no tangle or broken threads.



PSARSKI DYEING MACHINE

broken are so tendered or worn as to break with very little strain.

As the various colors dyed on warp frames call for from two to ten runs it can readily be seen that there must be many breakages and much tangling which would not be possible if the operation were conducted with the yarn held in its original position in the bags as coming from the warper.

THE PSARSKI DYEING MACHINE has recently been installed in several mills for the purpose of handling warps, the object being to get away from the running of the yarn with its consequent drawbacks. This machine is running very successfully in a number of mills on warp dyeing and bleaching. In one mill the warps come from the warper in link form. The machine is filled with warps which are dyed washed and in this case softened in successive operations without the yarn being in any way disturbed.

No threads can possibly be broken nor can there be any tangling and the beaming is thereby greatly facilitated.

In two other mills the warps are dyed in the bags as coming from the Denn Warper. The spaces between the bags are packed with cotton which in both of these mills is used for filling.

The proportion of cotton required is fifty pounds for six hundred pounds of warp. The number of bags which can be put in the machine varies with the weight of each

A great variety of colors are being done with direct dyes, sulphur dyes, diazotised and developed colors.

The bleaching of warps by this method shows perhaps the greatest contrast as the process is carried out with very weak chloride of lime and out of contact with air, both of which tend to give the greatest strength. The washing out of the various chemicals used is also perfect, and the cost is not over twenty cents per hundred pounds of warp for materials.

Two batches of six hundred pounds can be bleached per day, three batches of direct colors can be dyed, and two batches of sulphur colors. The bags are removed from the machine and by arranging an extra pair of squeeze rolls at the sizing machine the surplus water is removed and the warps run through the size in one operation.

The machine used for warp dyeing is the regular standard as used for raw stock, having a minimum capacity on raw cotton of six hundred pounds. The iron machine is recommended for sulphur dyes and direct colors and the bronze machine for bleaching.

A man is going to travel sixteen miles to get married.

If traveling is really as educational as they say it is, the chances are he will change his mind before he reaches his destination.—Ex.

# New Japanese Factory Law

The new Japanese factory law affects all factories employing regularly 15 or more operatives, and factories where the nature of the work is such as to be either dangerous or injurious to health.

No proprietor may employ in his factory persons under 12 years of age, but this provision is not applicable to persons 10 years old or older who are employed at the time this law is put in operation. The authorities may permit the employment of persons 10 years old or older in light work under some conditions.

Persons under 15 years of age or women may not be employed more than 12 hours a day. The minister concerned may, according to the kind of work, extend these working hours two hours for a period of not more than 15 years after the operation of this law. Even in cases where a person is employed in different factories the working hours in all the factories shall be counted in applying the provision of this paragraph.

A proprietor may not employ a person under 15 years of age or women between 10 o'clock p. m. and 4 o'clock a. m., except when special circumstances make it necessary to do all the work at once, and when night work is absolutely necessary. However, after 15 years from date the date of operation of

this law persons under 14 years of age and women under 20 years may not be employed between 10 o'clock p. m. and 4 o'clock a. m. under any circumstances.

At least two holidays per month must be given to persons under 15 years of age and to women, and at least four holidays in cases where operatives divided into two groups are employed by turns between 10 p. m. and 4 a. m., and in cases where night work is absolutely necessary. When the working hours exceed 6 per day, a recess of at least 30 minutes shall be given during the working hours; when the working hours exceed 10 hours per day, a recess of at least 1 hour shall be given. When operatives divided into two or more groups are employed by turns between 10 p. m. and 4 a. m., their working hours shall be alternated within a period not exceeding 10 days.

In cases of temporary necessity due to unavoidable circumstances, a proprietor may, subject to the permission of the administrative authorities, extend the working hours during a limited period, employ operatives regardless of the foregoing provisions, or abolish the holidays mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In case of temporary necessity a proprietor may, by reporting each time to the adminis-

trative authorities, extend the working hours two hours within a period not to exceed seven days in a month.

In industries especially busy at certain seasons the proprietor may, by obtaining the approval of the administrative authorities in advance, extend the working hours one hour at a rate not to exceed 100 days per year.

Persons under 15 years of age or women are not to be employed for cleaning, oiling, inspecting, or repairing machinery in motion or dangerous parts of arrangements for transmitting motive power, or for putting belts or cords on or off machinery in motion, or in any other dangerous work. Persons under 15 years of age are not to engage in the work of handling poisons, strong chemicals, explosives or combustibles, or other harmful articles, nor be allowed to work in a place where dust or powder is scattered or where poisonous gas is generated, or in a place harmful to health. The scope of the industries mentioned in this paragraph shall be determined by the minister concerned. In the discretion of the minister, these provisions may also be applied to women over 15 years of age.

The employment of sick persons or women with child immediately before and after childbirth may be

restricted or prohibited. Factory buildings must be safe and sanitary.

When operatives have, in connection with their work, and not through their own gross faults, been wounded, or have become sick or have died, the proprietor shall aid such operatives or their surviving families in accordance with the provisions of the imperial ordinance.

Apprentices, persons desiring to become apprentices, proprietors, legal representatives of proprietors, or superintendents of factories, may apply to census registrars for certificates, free of charge, of the census registers of apprentices or persons desiring to become apprentices.

Persons who violate the foregoing provisions shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 yen (\$249).

Her Dad: "No, sir; I won't have my daughter tied for life to a stupid fool."

Her Suitor: "Then don't you think you'd better let me take her off your hands?"—Exchange.

A girl swimmer, who saved two men from drowning, is going to marry one of them. Her sister is going to marry the other. It was very kind of the heroine in such an exciting situation to save a man for her sister.—Ex.

# New Mercerizing Machine

To give textile fabrics the highest lustre possible, the best method to employ is to stretch them on blocks and wash them under tension with soda lye. All processes which use a light tension have been found to give insufficient gloss, and have for that reason been abandoned. It has been found that the use of a stretching machine often develops a number of serious faults, which render the mercerizing process deficient and more expensive.

A new mercerizing machine was recently introduced in Germany of the crane type of construction, which has in a few months proved very successful, as it does away with chain-stretching. In this machine the chain and clamp devices are eliminated, and a much higher gloss is obtained by means of a special stretching contrivance placed in the mercerizing machine itself. This mercerizing machine, Heberlein Gebruer System, consists of a block or padding machine attached to a calender, in which the fabric is saturated with soda lye, and a number of iron blocks, one behind the other, on which by means of a stretching apparatus the fabric is stretched under considerable tension while it is in the lye liquor. Machines using clamps and chains are often the cause of torn fabric edges and rents in the body of the fabric.

The Heberlein machine does not

need to be stopped operating for different widths of fabrics, and permits variation in the tension of the fabric during the process of mercerization without any interruption. These characteristics are stated to lighten the work perceptibly, and to diminish the number of operatives required. The numerous pauses in the work necessary in other machines are, through the abolishing of the clamp chains entirely avoided in the Heberlein machine. A counter-current device by which the lye is kept in constant motion, going back and forth over the fabric undergoing the mercerizing process. In this manner a thorough soaking in lye is obtained, and the washing, therefore, demands only a very small quantity of water.

With the ordinary stretching contrivance, the tension becomes weaker from the edge towards the center of the fabric, and consequently the material is often most stretched at the edge, a difficulty which has been a constant source of annoyance to mercerizers. With the new invention it is claimed that the stretching is done across the entire width of the goods in a uniform manner and because the fabric is so uniformly stretched and can be subjected to great tension without danger of injury the highest possible lustre and a most uniform degree of mercerization are secured. The machine is so regulated as to stretch the fabric re-

gardless of the width in the direction of the length. This naturally results in a substantial improvement over mercerizing by the chain and clamp process, and enables a length of fabric from two to four times greater than other machines to be run through. Hosiery in tubular form or a similar knit goods fabric such as flat underwear in the tube or roll, it is claimed, can be easily mercerized at very small cost.—Translated from the German by Knit Goods.

## Lighter Laps in Summer.

Many mills are having trouble, due to atmospheric conditions, but much of this can be avoided by arranging the work in each process to correspond with the different requirements. An old carder once remarked, "I always dress my room with its winter cloth when I put the double widows on my house, and I change my room back to its summer cloth again, when I take off my double windows."

This carder knew that the neck of every roll expanded during the summer months, and he knew that as the hook shaped saddles gradually wore down on the neck of the rolls, the saddle hugged this part. When the neck of the rolls expanded, the saddles bound and introduced excessive friction.

The troublesome effect of having the saddles cause unnecessary fric-

tion was discussed at some length in our issue for October 20, 1910.

The expansion of the roller neck will change the speed of the top rill, and the top roll will lag behind the bottom one. This will cause an excessive breakage of ends and uneven yarn.

To use the old carder's expression, what is the difference between the winter and summer cloth? The laps were made a couple of pounds lighter in the summer months so as to make them lighter to the yarn. This affected the sliver correspondingly throughout the roll-drawing processes.

A slight expansion of the neck of the roll will affect the speed of the top roll. A light sliver will decrease the frictional contact between the top leather roll and bottom steel roll.

When the weight of the lap is reduced, and the slivers throughout the carding process are made lighter, which helps the carding, the draft in the spinning frames must be made shorter in order to make the same number of yarn. This is desired, because the temperature is always much higher in the spinning room than in the card room. It follows that the roller necks will expand more in the spinning than in the card room, and for this reason, the work is arranged, as described, so that the draft for the spinning frames can be shortened.—Wool & Cotton Reporter.

Thursday, August 3, 1911.

## Too Much Underwood.

Some time ago one Underwood came down from New York as a missionary who would lead all the yarn mills out from the valley of trouble. All the mill men had to do was to give him their mills and take in exchange a lot of watered stock of uncertain value, the uncertainty being whether it was worth ten per cent of its face value or nothing at all.

Now another Underwood who is a member of Congress and who has no knowledge of cotton manufacturing, would revise our tariff without even giving the cotton manufacturers a hearing and if Underwood No. 2 succeeds in his plans we might just as well let Underwood No. 1 have the mills.

## Blaming the Mergers.

At a meeting of the Farmers Union at Lexington, S. C., last week J. O'Neal Holloway, state organizer of that body delivered an address. Among other things he said:

"It is a pity that the Southern cotton mills are operated by capital from the North," said he, "and there is something rotten up the creek." He ridiculed the statements of the merger people, and declared that the mills are combining for the purpose of controlling the price of the raw material and in an effort to secure cotton for 10 cents a pound this fall."

Last year Lewis W. Parker and Ellison A. Smyth were being abused for holding up the price of cotton and now this orator accuses Parker of organizing a merger for the purpose of reducing the price of cotton.

The farmers have planted the face of the earth with cotton and the decline in price is due to the size of the crop.

We knew of course that the mill people would be blamed for the decline but we deplore the attempts of fool orators to create a class feeling between manufacturers and farmers.

## Candidate For Senate.

Walter Clark, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, spent a few days in Charlotte last week with his son, David Clark, Editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Judge Clark recently announced himself as a candidate for United States Senator from North Carolina, subject to the Democratic primaries of next year. The other candidates for the position are Senator F. M. Simmons, Gov. W. W. Kitchin and ex-Governor C. B. Aycock.

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday by  
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK  
Managing Editor

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, payable in advance.....	\$ 1.00
Other countries in Postal Union.....	2.00
Single copies .....	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, August 3

## The Tariff Situation.

It is now generally considered that the proposed revision of the tariff on cotton goods will not be enacted by the 62nd Congress.

The bill will undoubtedly pass the House but there are no indication of a favorable consideration by the Senate and even if the bill should be passed by that body, President Taft will undoubtedly use his veto.

In an address at Atlanta some time ago President Taft stated that he would veto any bill affecting the textile schedules if such bills were passed prior to the reports of the textile experts of the Tariff Board.

That position will be generally endorsed by the cotton manufacturing interests as they are only asking for legitimate protection.

The Tariff Board experts are now busy collecting data both at home and abroad and their report will be awaited with much interest.

The cotton manufacturers are certainly entitled to a hearing before Schedule I is reduced.

## The Return of Prosperity.

We hear reports from all sides that the mill men are exceedingly blue over the situation but we can see no cause except for optimism and honestly believe that we have reached the turning of the tide and that better times will soon prevail.

The chief cause for gloom is that consumers of goods will not buy even at lower figures but nobody who has known human nature expects them to buy now.

Almost every day for the last two weeks has witnessed a decline in cotton and in the face of unusual prospects the market has been demoralized.

Many mills had said that they would buy cotton when it reached 12 cents but they did not do so and now when they can buy strict middling for December and January delivery at 11 1-4 cents they say they will buy when it gets to 10 cents.

Likewise buyers who said they would buy at lower figures are now holding back and predicting 8 cent cotton.

This is always the situation on a steadily declining market and how better idea of real conditions.

often have we seen these same people rush to buy when a reaction has carried the market up again.

Ever since March we have been predicting a record breaking crop and a decline in prices.

We paid no attention to the "dope" writers who were talking twenty cent cotton then and we realize that it is those same writers who are now predicting 8 cent cotton.

The market may swing much lower but we believe that even a 15,000,000 bale crop will be marketed at an average price of 11 cents and no one should forget the ability of the farmer to hold his cotton if it goes much lower.

Eleven cent cotton will give a fair profit to the farmer and we also believe that it will bring full time to the mills.

We have now almost the exact conditions that prevailed in the summer of 1905 and we remember well the period of prosperity that followed in 1906 and 1907.

At that time cotton market had declined from the high prices of the Sully year and our export business with China had reached a low point on account of the "Boxer Troubles."

The following extract from the annual address of President R. S. Reinhardt to the American Cotton Manufacturers association in May, 1905 shows the conditions at that time:

"Just at the present time the spindles of the world consuming American Cotton have a brighter outlook than they have had for the past several years. The shelves of the merchants have been denuded of their usual supplies of cotton goods, and instead of buying to patch in their stock, purchasers will have to replenish their supplies in full, and this will give to the American spinner and weaver a satisfactory domestic business."

The same conditions prevail today and just as 1906 and 1907 were years of prosperity and expect a return to those conditions.

China has never failed to buy liberally of our cotton goods when cotton was low and we expect a portion of that business again.

We are not advocates of low price cotton but for three years the cotton manufacturer has tried to force cotton goods to the basis of 15 cent cotton without success and we have become convinced that a lower price is necessary.

The cotton speculator never fails to stir up a crop scare in August and when it comes with the resultant reaction in the price of cotton the mills will be able to get a much

## PERSONAL NEWS

Geo. Suther has moved from Concord, N. C., to Bessemer City, N. C.

J. D. Bacon is now located at Thomasville, N. C.

Arthur Gaffney has resigned as loom fixer at Gaffney, S. C.

Joe Elliott, of Alabama City, is now grinding cards at Lindale, Ga.

S. N. Dillard has resigned as overseer of weaving at Lafayette, Ga.

J. T. Craig is now fixing looms at Dan River Mills No. 3, Danville, Va.

S. S. Mauney, of Cherryville, N. C., has been spending his vacation at Johnson City, Tenn.

W. G. Gregory, master mechanic of the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C., has been visiting in Anderson, S. C.

E. B. Pigford has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at Cherokee Falls, S. C.

C. M. Vann has resigned as assistant shipping clerk at the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala.

J. W. White, of Jacksonville, Ala., has accepted a position as overseer of weaving at Lafayette, Ga.

H. H. Baker, of Batesville, S. C., has become superintendent of the Batesville Cotton Mills.

J. C. Cutcher has been promoted to second hand in weave room No. 3 at Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

W. C. Clay is now fixing looms at the Dan River Mills No. 3, Danville, Va.

L. F. Williams has resigned as second hand in weaving in room No. 3, Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

J. C. Bugliardt has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Greenwood (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

T. E. Veitch has returned to his former position as overseer of spinning at the Gastonia (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. M. Moore is now fixing looms at the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

R. L. Martin has been promoted to overseer of weaving at the Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

G. E. Watson has been elected secretary of the Greenwood (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

John Lloyd, of Oxford, N. C., has accepted a position in the office of the Aurora Mills, Burlington, N. C.

Frank Hamilton, machinist at the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C., has been visiting at Batesburg, S. C.

D. V. Brannon has accepted the position of superintendent of the Ottaray Mills, Union, S. C.

W. F. Doggett, Supt. of the Buffalo (S. C.) Cotton Mills, was operated on for appendicitis last week.

G. D. Huss has accepted a position as machinist at the Unity Spinning Mills, Lagrange, Ga.

J. A. Landers, of Alabama City, has accepted a position at Greensboro, Ga.

J. W. Gulledge has resigned as overseer of weave room No. 4 at Tallassee, Ala.

L. C. Harrison has accepted a position as bookkeeper at the Walhalla (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Thos. W. Harvey, of Selma, Ala., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

S. A. Lovelace has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., and is now located at Knoxville, Tenn.

Robt. S. Crawford has resigned as superintendent of the Coosa River Spinning Co., Bon Air, Ala., and is now located at Sylacauga, Ala.

E. C. Geddie has resigned as overseer of dyeing at the Locke Mills

**CARDS,  
DRAWING,**

**COTTON  
MILL MACHINERY**

**MASON MACHINE WORKS**

**TAUNTON, MASS.**

**EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent**  
Charlotte, N. C.

**COMBERS,  
LAP MACHINES**

**SPINNING  
FRAMES,**

**MULES,  
LOOMS.**

Concord, N. C., and accepted a similar position at Fayetteville, N. C.

G. W. Isley has resigned as superintendent of the White, Williamson Mill at Saxapahaw, N. C., on account of ill health.

John Henderson, of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., has accepted a position at Bessemer City, N. C.

Lea Patterson has been promoted to master mechanic at the Brogdon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

D. T. Bagwell, formerly of Valley Falls, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C.

E. H. Bass has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Marlboro Mill No. 2, McColl, S. C.

L. P. Early has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Spencer Mt. Mill, Lowell, N. C., and has accepted a similar position at McAdensville, N. C.

R. B. Green, of the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Unity Spinning Mills, Lagrange, Ga.

G. F. Lattimore, of Kershaw, S. C., has accepted the position of bookkeeper at the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. L. Wofford has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

E. P. Taft has resigned as superintendent of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., and is now located at Greenville, S. C.

O. L. Teague, of Kannapolis, N. C., has accepted a position as carder and spinner at the Ella Mills, Shelby, N. C.

J. W. Burnett has resigned as superintendent of the Gaffney (S. C.) Manufacturing Co. to accept the position of superintendent of the new mill at Chesnee, S. C.

W. A. Black has resigned as superintendent of the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C., and has accepted a similar position with the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

J. J. Crosby has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., to accept the position of overseer of weaving and designing at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

R. S. Scarboro has resigned as overseer of spinning with the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C.

W. R. Tattersall has resigned as superintendent of the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

A. H. Cottingham has resigned as superintendent of the Ottaray Mills, Union, S. C., and has accepted a similar position with the Apalache Mills, Arlington, S. C.

J. F. Kersey, formerly overseer of carding and spinning at the Coosa River Spinning Co., Bon Air, Ala., has returned to that mill and accepted the position of superintendent.

T. P. Moose has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Brown Mills, Concord, N. C., and has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

**OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.**

## Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

**STUART W. CRAMER**

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Henrietta, N. C.**—The Henrietta Mills are investing several thousand dollars in new boilers.

**Gibsonville, N. C.**—Fire caused an approximate damage of \$5,000 in one of the cotton houses of the Minneola Manufacturing Co., on July 6.

**Pell City, Ala.**—The Pell City Mills have purchased a yarn humidifying machine from C. G. Sargent's Sons of Graniteville, Mass.

**Concord, N. C.**—The machinery of the Magnolia Mills is being offered for sale by Alexander & Garsed, of Charlotte. The mill has 1,800 spindles which were operated on yarns.

**Kansas City, Kan.**—The Kansas City Cotton Mills will not resume operations until September 15. It was expected that they would be ready for business this week.

**Concord, N. C.**—W. L. Robbins has purchased the old machinery and junk that was injured when Roberta Mill was destroyed by fire Christmas.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—The new weave room of the Exposition Mills will be 100 by 200 feet, two stories. Contracts have not yet been placed for the 45,000 spindle addition.

**Carrollton, Ga.**—Work has begun on the addition to the Mandeville Mills. This addition will be 100 by 112, three story and will hold spinning and twisting.

**Saxapahaw, N. C.**—The annual meeting of the White, Williamson Co., was held on July 25th. Affairs were found in good condition and the old officers were re-elected.

**Raleigh, N. C.**—The sale of the Neuse River Cotton Mills has been again postponed and is now set for September 17th. The Neuse River Mills have 8,000 spindles and 256 looms.

**Gaffney, S. C.**—The Irene Mills have finished overhauling and repairing their entire equipment. These mills now operate 5,000 ring spindles, 100 broad looms, etc., the plant being electrically driven. They employ about 150 operatives, their product being table covers, damask, etc.

**Greensboro, N. C.**—White Oak and Proximity Cotton Mills are shut down for two weeks. The existing depression in mill business in the South was given as the reason. The employes seem rather happy over having a two weeks' vacation and are having a good time. While the mills are shut down a number of repairs will be made and the mills will resume work August 14.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—State Factory Inspector Kennedy is rigidly enforcing the law forbidding the employment of children under 14 years of age. Nearly 200 children have been stopped from working in factories, department stores, offices and soda fountains during the last two weeks.

**Tallapoosa, Ga.**—The Tallapoosa Mills have resumed manufacturing after and idleness of two weeks, during which the company made general repairs in and around its plant. This company operates about 10,000 ring spindles, 20 cards, etc., and employs 125 operatives, the output being cotton yarn.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The Pine Creek Mfg. Co., at Camden, S. C., and the Ottaray Mills, at Union, S. C., have been acquired by the Parker Cotton Mills Co. Propositions have been made to the Walhalla Mill, at Walhalla, S. C., and the Wylie Mills, at Chester, S. C., and Fairfield Mills at Winnboro, S. C., and if the offers are accepted these mills will also come into the Parker Cotton Mills Co.

**Graniteville, S. C.**—The Graniteville Manufacturing Co., will make extensive improvements and additions to its cotton factory, which is now equipped with 45,922 ring spindles, 10,752 mule spindles, 1,698 narrow looms, etc. Cards, speeders and spinning frames are included in the new equipment, for which contracts have been awarded to the Howard and Bullough American Machine Co., of Pawtucket, R. I.

**Charleston, S. C.**—A. H. Lowe, of Fitchburg, Mass., and P. H. Corr and G. F. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, Pa., have been here conferring with a committee of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce. The purpose of the conference was not officially announced, but it is understood that they are planning to establish a textile mill in Charleston. The Massachusetts and Pennsylvania men named are largely interested in textile mills and it is probable that there is some truth in the unofficial reports.

**Rockwood, Tenn.**—The improvements and additions to the Rockwood Mills, mentioned last week have been announced. It has been decided to put in 20 additional footers, 40 ribbers, 8 loopers, also a new power plant and paper box factory. With the new machinery installed the mill will have 125 standard "F" footers, 223 Britton ribbers and 48 loopers. It has not been fully determined in putting in the new power plant whether the mill will continue to use steam or use electricity. In case electricity is used the mill will have to generate the same.

**Fairmont, S. C.**—An erector from the Saco-Petite Machine Co., has been here installing new machinery in the plant of the Fairmont Manufacturing Co.

**Carrollton, Ga.**—The Mandeville Mills closed down on July 28th for two weeks for repairs. The Whitin Machine Works are installing 3 cards and shafting is being placed for 20 new Draper looms. The foundation for No. 2 mill is now being graded and material for the building is now on the ground.

**Senoia, Ga.**—Clarence Bell, to whom the issues involved in the involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed against the Senoia Duck Mills, manufacturer of duck cloth, in April, as noted, and the answer thereto, has rendered his decision. His findings both of fact and law are in favor of Senoia Duck Mills; that the assets of the mills at the date of filing the petition exceeded its liabilities, that it was solvent at the time and did not commit the acts of bankruptcy alleged in the application for adjudication in bankruptcy.

**Chester, S. C.**—At a meeting of the stockholders of the proposed new overall factory a temporary organization was affected by the election of the following board of incorporators, who are also to serve as directors after a permanent organization is effected: S. W. Pryor, John M. Wise, James I. Hardin, R. B. Caldwell, J. T. Collins, S. C. Carter, D. M. Peden, W. W. Coogler and Robert Frazer. They were also instructed to look into the cost of machinery, inspect sites, etc. It was reported that \$7,500 has already been subscribed and the remainder of the \$10,000 is in sight.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—S. S. Scott, foreman; H. G. Garrant, superintendent and L. H. Woodward, foreman, of the Davis Hosiery Mills, who were arrested at the instance of the state factory inspector, were arraigned before Squire J. J. Bork on the charge of violating the new child labor law which prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age. The defendants pleaded that they did not know that the last legislature had passed such a law, and upon promise that they would not in the future violate its provisions, the cases were dismissed on the payment of costs, the attorney-general agreeing to this disposal of the cases.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—J. C. Hanna, president, and Frederick Keschlaski, general manager of the Hanna Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of working garments, of Oskaloosa, Ia., are investigating the advantages of this city as a location for a distributing house for their products, and are seeking a suitable location for a factory.

**Concord, N. C.**—The continued drought is proving a serious problem to the mill owners and operatives here. The mills that get their water from the creek at the depot are closed down on account of the supply being exhausted, these mills being the Cabarrus, Young-Hartsell, Brown and Franklin. They will resume operation as soon as the supply is replenished.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Wiscasset, Eiford, and Lillian mills was held last Thursday. The first two declared semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent, and the Lillian 5 per cent. Our mills have stood the strain remarkably well, and perhaps no mills of the South are on better footing.

**Newberry, S. C.**—The buildings of the Oakland Mills are about complete and the machinery is beginning to arrive. This equipment will include 20,000 ring spindles and 500 looms, for the manufacturing of cotton cloth, and is expected to be in position within 60 days. The construction of this plant has been in progress for some months, the company's organization and plans having been announced some time ago. The main building is four stories high and 216 feet long by 130 feet wide. Seventy cottages are being erected for the operatives. W. H. Hunt is the company's president. Contracts for the machinery have been awarded to the leading New England textile machinery builders.

**Muskogee, Okla.**—The subject of a Farmers' Union cotton factory, which has been under consideration for several years in Oklahoma, was discussed at a meeting of the Third District Socialist Convention. The matter was presented by Sam Hampton. He proposes that the farmers who grow cotton in Oklahoma should take stock in proportion to the amount of cotton they produce, receiving manufactured products in part payment. He estimates that the factory could be started on a capital of \$100,000, but believes that it could be made a gigantic concern with the fifty thousand union farmers of Oklahoma who grow cotton behind it and that the great Amoskeag Mills, which he considers a proper model for such an undertaking, could be rivaled in time. The proposition will be presented at the meeting of the Oklahoma State Farmers' Union, August 15. It has already been favorably considered by a number of local unions in different parts of the State.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The work on the Dunean Mill, the new \$1,000,000 plant, is being rapidly pushed and the contractors hope to have it completed by the last of September or the first of October. Most of the brickwork has been completed and the work of laying the floors is now rapidly progressing.

In the main building the concrete floors are being laid. These floors are of solid concrete and are very thick and strong.

In the weave shed which is a one story building, adjoining the main building, the floors are being laid and the finishing touches being put on in that section of the mill. The warehouse is nearly completed, all of the brick work has been finished and the floor laid.

Excavation for the large reservoir is now being carried on and will soon be completed.

The brick work of the mill is of a buff color, set in black mortar, a very pleasing and attractive combination. Few mills have been constructed of this kind of brick, so it will be both unique and something new in the line of mill construction in this part of the country.

The electrical power for driving the machinery will be furnished from the lines of the Southern Power Company.

The construction of the mill is being done by the Fiske-Carter Building and Construction Company of this city.

#### Electric Power Cut Off.

Owing to the low head of water in the Catawba river and the inability of the auxiliary steam plant in Greenville, S. C., to operate and in order to maintain service on its public utilities, the Southern Power Company on Monday called up all of the mills and manufacturing establishments to which it furnishes motive power and secured their consent, which was willingly given, to a curtailment of operations for a few days.

This means that all of the mills using the Catawba power shut down Monday and will remain closed in order to afford the Southern Power Company time to repair its steam plant in Greenville and also to catch up on water in the Catawba.

The failure of the auxiliary plant to work was not due to any want of efficiency in the motors or generators but was caused by a cave-in of the brickwork that surrounds the boilers. This work had to be repaired before anything could be done, which required several days.

#### Georgia Labor Bill.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Tarver-Tippins bill limiting to 10 hours a day the time of work in cotton and woolen mills was passed by the House. The vote was 128 to 40. Under the present law the maximum number of hours a week is 66, but an employer may work his operatives 12 or 14 hours for five days and give a part holiday on Saturday. The measure met with spirited opposition.

The bill, by Messrs. Tippins, of Appling, and Tarver, of Whitfield,

# Textile Directories

## Southern Cotton Mill Directory

BY TEXTILE PUBLISHING CO.

POCKET SIZE \$1.00

## American Textile Directory

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## Blue Book

BY DAVIDSON PUBLISHING CO.

Office Edition \$4.00 Traveling Edition \$3.00

SEND ORDER TO

## Clark Publishing Co.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

to limit the hours of all employers of cotton and woolen mills in Georgia to 10 hours per day, instead of 11, as is now the case.

The first fight on the measure arose on a motion to table the bill which was lost 86 to 73. Then numerous amendments were offered, all of which were voted down. The principle amendments were offered by Messrs. Foster, of Floyd, and Thurman, of Walker. Mr. Foster proposed that the employers be allowed to arrange the hours so that the time should not exceed 60 hours per week.

Mr. Thurman proposed to amend to the effect that the hours of labor should not exceed 11 hours per day or 60 hours per week. As stated, both were lost.

#### Cotton Condition.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The condition of the growing cotton crop of the United States on July 25, was 89.1 per cent of a normal, compared with 88.2 per cent on June 25, 1911, 75.5 per cent on July 25 last year, 71.9 per cent in 1909 and 79.4 per cent the average of the past ten years on July 25, according to the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture's agents to the crop reporting board announced at noon today.

Comparison of conditions by states follow:

	1911	1910	Average
Virginia	102	80	81
North Carolina	87	71	79
South Carolina	86	70	79
Georgia	95	70	80
Florida	95	70	82
Alabama	94	71	79
Mississippi	86	71	79
Louisiana	84	69	78
Texas	86	82	79
Arkansas	94	73	79
Tennessee	92	76	82
Missouri	96	72	83
Oklahoma	88	87	81
California	99	98	—

Physician—What you want to do is to take more exercise.

Patient—Then I'll go fishing.

Physician—No. What you want is physical exercise, not exercise of the imagination.—Ex.

A man left his umbrella in a stand at a hotel recently, with a card attached bearing this inscription:

"This umbrella belongs to a man who can deal a blow of two hundred and fifty pounds weight. I shall be back in five minutes."

When he returned to claim his property he found in its place a card bearing the following inscription:

"This card was left here by a man who can run twelve miles an hour. I shall not come back."—Ex.

## Economical Cotton Dyeing and Bleaching

In the Psarski Dyeing Machine

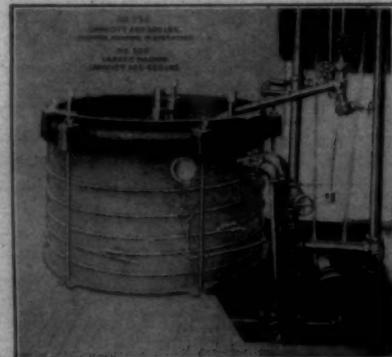
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Saves  
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### Sulphur—Developed—Vat Dyes Done Equally Well

RAW STOCK DYEING—The cotton goes to cards in as good condition as directly from bales. Is not rolled into balls and strings.

BLEACHING—Bleached and washed PERFECTLY CLEAN—FREE FROM CHLORIN OR ACID. 3½ hours to batch. Is not pounded and twisted into practically waste.

SKEIN DYEING—No Boiling Out—No Tangles—Yarns are left Smooth and in perfect condition for winding, knitting, etc.

HOSIERY—Recommended size of machine does 300 pounds to batch, SULPHUR OR DEVELOPED BLACKS. It is not Roughed—No Singeing required—No Sorting—No Damaged.

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FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

# Cotton Goods Report

New York.—With the cotton market showing a decline each day buyers continue to confine their purchases to absolute requirements, and the price concessions which have been granted in several quarters of the market do not appear to have aroused any very great amount of interest on the part of the buyer. Most of the buyers have returned home and it is said that very few have purchased their full requirements. Some buyers are asking for immediate shipment of goods they will need through the coming month, and in a few cases are anticipating their delivery dates.

Trade on cotton duck has been confined to small orders for immediate needs but the market is reported as quite firm as regards prices.

Those best posted appear to believe that no move will be made by the larger factors in the gingham market to price goods until the same time as last year, if not a little later.

Well known lines of bleached goods which are being offered at prices based on 10 cent cotton are being moved in a satisfactory way and it is generally considered that spots of bleached goods are very limited.

It is reported that the stock protection on certain lines will only be effective for a time and that eventually these goods will be sold without either restrictions or protection.

The Fall River print cloth market continued very dull last week and enquiries were very moderate in volume.

Prices were irregular and some of them were lower, but the latter have been accepted on only small lots. A demand for goods in any material amount would, it is believed, give the market firmness at once and advance prices.

The total sales for the week are estimated at about 50,000 pieces. A few small contracts were placed for deliveries to run four or five weeks ahead, but the bulk of the trading has been for spots and nearby deliveries.

Current quotations on cotton goods in New York are as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in. std. 3%		
28-inch, 64x60s	3 7-16	
Gray goods, 30-in 68x		
72s	5 1/2 to 5 1/2	
38 1/2-in. standard	4 1/4	
4-yard, 80x80s	6%	
Brown drills, standards 8		
Sheetings, southern		
std.	8	
3-yard	7 1/2 to 7 1/2	
4-yard, 56x60s	5 1/2 to 6	
Denims, 9-ounce	14 to 17	
Stark, 8-ounce duck	13%	
Hartford, 11-ounce 40-in. duck	17	
Tickings, 8-ounce	13 1/2	
Standard fancy prints	5 to 5 1/2	
Standard ginghams	7	
Fine dress ginghams	7 1/2 to 9%	
Kid finished cambrics	3 1/2 to 4	

## World's Visible Supply of American Cotton.

July 28th, 1911	914,970
Previous week	1,004,768
Last year	1,022,380

## Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, July 28.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, July 28, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange.

### WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	7,386	20,967
Overland to mills and Canada	3,553	3,468
Southern mill takings (estimated)	20,000	10,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	7,007	7,539

Brought into sight for the week... 23,932 26,896

### TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	8,488,037	7,318,618
Overland to mills and Canada	949,926	848,328
Southern mill takings (est.)	2,210,000	2,130,000
Stock at interior in excess Sept. 1.	39,760	45,412

Brought into sight for season... 11,687,723 10,281,534

—Decrease.

A President about whom many stories were told was Grover Cleveland. One which he enjoyed very much himself was that one time when he was out hunting he was overtaken by darkness, and coming to a fisherman's hut knocked at the door. The family had retired, but after repeated knocking a man put his head out of a window and asked:

"Who's there?"

"I am Grover Cleveland."

"Well, what do you want?"

"I want to stay here all night."

"All right, stay there."—Ex.

Colonel Henry Watterson was speaking one day to a negro who had been arrested for running an illicit still.

"What is your name?" he asked the man.

"Joshua, Marse Henry, Joshua Green."

"Are you the Joshua mentioned in the Bible who made the sun stand still?" asked the Colonel, smiling.

"No, sah," answered the puzzled darkey. "I didn't make de sun stand still, but I made de moon shine."—Ex.

"What's Smith doing now?"

"He's turned out to be an inventor."

"What has he invented?"

"A pickle compass."

"What kind of a compass is that?"

"You attach it to a pickle and it tells which way the juice is going to squirt when you bite it."—Ex.

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## SELLING AGENTS

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# DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

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Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines.

Mfrs. of all kinds Saddles, Stirrups and Levers

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### COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

- Four Year Course in Cotton Manufacturing.
- Four Year Course in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing.
- Two Year Course in Cotton Manufacturing.

The course includes Cotton Grading and Sampling; Picking; Carding; Combing; Ring and Mule Spinning; Warp Preparation; Designing; Plain, Dobby and Jacquard Weaving and Fixing; Textile Chemistry and Dyeing.

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THOMAS NELSON, West Raleigh, N. C.

# Excellent Location

for Establishment of Cotton Mill

At a point in South Carolina, served by three railroads, we are in position to offer site for cotton mill, and will arrange with proper parties for the subscription of one-half the stock of a large mill.

Full particulars on request to

# J. W. WHITE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway  
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Little Freddy was preparing to go out calling with his mother. Suddenly he called to her in a rather startled voice:

"Mamma, is this bay rum in the brown bottle?"

"Gracious, no dear! That's muci-lage."

"Oh," said Freddy, then after a pause. "Maybe that's why I can't get my hat off."—Ex.

Mrs. Benham: I tell you, fruit helps out.

Mr. Benham: Yes; it helped Adam and Eve out.—Ex.

"There's one thing we'll have to change if these ladies who wish to vote have their way," said the politician.

"What is that?"

"We'll have to quit talking about the plain people."

## The Yarn Market

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

### BROKERS

### BROKERS

Philadelphia, Pa.—The break in cotton has demoralized the yarn market and very little business was done during the past week except small sales for immediate delivery.	14s	21	—21 1-2
The only exception was a fair business in knitting yarns which was the covering of knitters who had previously sold goods without purchasing their yarn.	16s	21	1-2
Manufacturers claim to believe in much lower prices for yarns and want to be in position to take advantage of lower values.	20s	21	1-2—22
Combed yarns are not as weak as carder yarns but some lower prices are said to have been named.	24s	23	—
There is practically no buying of weaving yarns for future delivery and very small demand for quick delivery.	26s	23	1-2—
Buyers are now claiming that they expect cotton to go to eight cents but it is probable that any reaction in the cotton market would cause many of them to cover their needs.	30s	24	—24 1-2
Southern Single Skeins:	36s	27	—
10s	40s	29	—
12s	—		
14s	20 1-2		
16s	21		
20s	21		
26s	22 1-2		
30s	24		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins:	36s	31	1-2—32
4s to 8s	40s	33	—
10s	50s	38	—
12s	60s	44	—
14s	—		
16s	21		
20s	21 1-2—22		
24s	22s	25	—
26s	24s	25	1-2—
30s	26s	26	—
40s	20s	26	1-2—
50s	30s	29	—29 1-2
60s	36s	32	—
Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:	40s	33	—34 1-2
8-3 hard twist	50s	39	—
8-4 slack	50s	30	—30
9-4 slack	24s	33	—
Southern Single Warps:	30s	35	—
8s	40s	39	—
10s	50s	46	1-2—47
12s	60s	54	1-2—
14s	—		
16s	21 1-2—22		
20s	21	—21 1-2	
24s	24s	30	—
30s	24	—24 1-2	
36s	27	—	
40s	28 1-2—		
Southern Two-Ply Warps:	40s	40	—41
8s	50s	48	—49
10s	60s	55	—
12s	70s	63	—64

### Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

### South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,  
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-  
road Stock and Other High  
Grade Securities

	Bid	Asked	North Carolina Mill Stocks	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	70	75	Arlington	140	
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85	—	Atherton		
American Spinning Co.	162	—	Avon	100	100
Anderson C. Mills pfd	90	—	Bloomfield	110	
Aragon Mills	65	—	Brookside	100	105
Arcadia Mills	95	—	Brown Mfg. Co.	100	110
Arkwright Mills	100	—	Cannon	115	114
Augusta Factory, Ga.	60	65	Cabarrus	126	140
Avondale Mills, Ala.	116	120	Chadwick-Hoskins	95	
Belton Cotton Mills	130	130	Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100	
Brandon Mills	92½	—	Clara	110	
Brogan Mills	64	—	Cliffside	190	200
Calhoun Mills	61	—	Cora	135	
Capital Cotton Mills	80	85	Dresden	136	
Chiquola Mills	167	—	Dilling		
Clifton Mfg. Co.	85	—	Efrd	100	125
Clifton Mfg. Co.	100	—	Elmira, pfd.	100	
Clinton Cotton Mills	125	—	Florence	126	
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	95	—	Flint	136	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	95	—	Gaston	90	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100	Gibson	70	
Cox Mfg. Company	70	—	Highland Park	200	
D. E. Converse Co.	85	—	Highland Park, pfd.	101	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	—	Henrietta	170	
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75	—	Imperial	106	
Drayton Mills	90	95	Kesler	125	140
Eagle & Phenix Ga.	117	—	Linden		
Easley Cotton Mills	160	165	Loray, pfd.	90	94
Enoree Mfg. Co.	50	—	Lowell	181	
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—	Lumberton	251	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	75	—	Mooresville	123	
Exposition Cot. M., Ga.	210	—	Modena	90	
Fairfield Cotton Mills	70	—	Nokomis, N. C.	200	
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	56	—	Ozark	92	110
Gainesville C. M. Co., Ga.	80	—	Patterson	105	
Glenwood Mills	141	—	Raleigh		
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	101	—	Roanoke Mills	155	161
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd	95	—	Salisbury	136	
Gluck Mills	100	—	Statesville Cot. Mills	96	
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd.	38	—	Trenton, N. C.		
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	160	165	Tuscarora	110	
Greenwood Cotton Mills	57	59	Washington, pfd.	100	102
Grendel Mills	100	—	Washington	30	
Hamrick Mills	100	—	Wiscasset	103	125
Hartsville Cot. Mills	190	—	Woodlawn	100	103
Inman Mills	105	—			
Inman Mills, pfd.	101	—			
Jackson Mills	95	—			
King J. P. Mfg Co., Ga	85	100			
Lancaster Cot. Mills	130	—			
Lancaster C. Mills, pfd	98	—			
Langley Mfg. Co.	110	—			
Laurens Cot. Mills	125	—			
Limestone Cot. Mills	175	—			
Lockhart Mills	70	—			
Marlboro Mills	80	—			
Mills Mfg. Co.	90	93			
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	—			
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	—			
Monarch Cot. Mills	105	—			
Monaghan Mills	101	—			
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	140			
Ninety-Six Mills	140	—			
Norris Cotton Mills	110	115			
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.	90	—			
Orangeb'g Mfg. Co., pfd.	90	—			
Orr Cotton Mills	91	—			
Ottaray Mills	100	—			
Oconee	100	—			
Oconee, pfd	100	—			
Pacelet Mfg. Co., pfd.	90	—			
Pacelet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—			
Parker Mills ( Guar.	102	—			
Parker Mills, pfd	77	—			
Parker Mills, Com.	20	—			
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	160	—			
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	162½	—			
Pickens Cotton Mills	94	—			
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	160	—			
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	115	—			
Riverside Mills	25	—			
Saxon Mills	120	127½	—		
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60	—			
Spartan Mills	125	—			
Toxaway Mills	72	—			
Tucapau Mills	260	—			
Union Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd	50	—			
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd	15	—			
Victor Mfg. Co.	190	112	—		
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80	—			
Warren Mfg. Co.	95	—			
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—			
Watts Mills	95	—			
Whitney Mfg. Co.	120	—			
Williamston Mills	115	120	—		
Woodruff Cotton Mills	115	—			
Woodside Mills	89	—			

## Personal Items

J. S. P. Carpenter, of Cherryville, N. C., paid us a visit this week.

C. A. Crow, of Jonesville, S. C., is now fixing looms at Greer, S. C.

Geo. W. Turnipseed, superintendent of Enoree (S. C.) Mfg. Co., is reported to be quite ill.

J. C. Tiddy has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Klotho Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

W. J. Wetherbee is now overseer of slasher room at Victor Mill, Greer, S. C.

J. G. King, superintendent of the Elmira Mills, Burlington, N. C., will hereafter also be superintendent of the Lakeside Mill of the same place.

L. A. Thompson has resigned as superintendent of the Lakeside Mills, Burlington, N. C., and is now located at Haw River, N. C.

W. M. Thornburg, of Randleman, N. C., has accepted the position of carder and spinner at the Lakeside Mills, Burlington, N. C.

J. E. Merchant, of Columbia, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in cloth room at New Holland, Ga.

C. M. Walton has resigned as time keeper in spinning room at Cooleemee and now has charge of the warp tieing machine at the same place.

M. G. Henson has resigned as second hand in machine shop at the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C., to accept the position of master mechanic at the Mills Mfg. Co. of the same place.

### Will Manufacture Shuttles.

D. H. Beard, the inventor of a shuttle to be used in cotton mills, is making an effort to organize a company at Gadsden, Ala., to manufacture the shuttle there. The shuttle is a self-threading device and has been approved by several large cotton mills, it is said. A stock company having \$100,000 capital will be organized, according to plans now being made.

### Father Sues Daughter.

Mrs. Laura Fowler, who lives in the Spartan Mill village, Spartanburg, S. C., was arrested last Monday on a charge of breach of trust made by her father, James Owens, of Pauline, 78 years old. She gave bond to appear at a hearing later in the week.

Mr. Owens charges that he gave his daughter \$60 to keep for him, and she refused to return it. He sued her civilly for the recovery of the money. She alleged that he owed her money and the jury, after deducting the debts, gave Mr. Owens judgment for \$14. He asserts that she has refused to give him the \$14, and on that account has started the criminal action.

### Clean-Up Day At Mills.

The civic association of Lumberton, N. C., has named Thursday, August 3rd, as clean-up day at all the cotton mills in that town.

Mrs. W. J. Prevatt is chairman of the committee that has this work in charge and she has had distributed circulars advertising the day. Everybody in the mill villages is asked to co-operate with the association in making this a genuine clean-up day. The Lumberton Cotton Mills Co. will furnish wagons to haul off trash in East Lumberton.

### Mammoth Signs For Mills.

What will doubtless prove somewhat of an innovation among Southern mills is soon to be introduced at Greensboro, N. C.

Three mammoth electric signs are to be placed at an early date at the White Oak, Proximity and Revolution cotton mills, of that city, the orders for the signs having already been made. All will be of unusual beauty and will be discernible for a long distance, the letters to be eight feet in height. The Charlotte Sign Works, R. D. Craver owner, has been awarded the contract, this well known firm being chosen by Mr. Dorworth, chief electrician, who had charge of giving out the work, from a number of the largest sign makers in the country who were bidding.

At White Oak the words "White Denims" which will be placed across the lake, will be 100 feet long and 40 feet high. At Proximity will be "Proximity Denims," and at Revolution "Revolution Flannels." The contract calls for the delivery of the signs by September 15.

### She Was to Wait.

Two little boys were selling lemonade to earn circus money. A thirsty old gentleman stopped at the stand of the first little boy and drank three glasses of the beverage. He then passed to the stand of the second little boy. "Are you aware," he asked pleasantly, "that the little boy across the way only ask three cents a glass for his lemonade, while you charge five?"

The lad addressed answered very readily: "Yes, I know, mister, but his lemonade is what the puppy fell in."—Ex.

A well-known New York contractor went into the tailor's, donned his new suit, and left his old one for repairs. Then he sought a cafe and refreshed the inner man, but he reached in his pocket for the money to settle his check, he realized that he had neglected to transfer both purse and watch when he left his suit. As he hesitated, somewhat embarrassed, he saw a bill on the floor at his feet. Seizing it thankfully, he stepped to the cashier's desk and presented both check and money.

"That was a two-dollar bill," he explained when he counted his change.

"I know it," the cashier replied, with a toss of her bonde head. "I'm dividing with you. I saw it first."—Lippincott's.

### Yarn and Waste.

In mill management, the only way to determine mistakes is by making a test. If the work begins to run badly through poor stock, shorten up the drafts or reduce the speed of the different machines, and then notice how the warpers are running after the change. Then when the stock comes in good again, hang up the room as formerly. Mill management is an art, and to manage a mill properly requires much diligent study. Few mills are managed as they should be, not because the managers do not give the mill the best of attention, but it is mostly because they have their mind centered too much in reducing the cost. Although the above is the most essential point to follow, it is often carried to the limit, and the cause of a great loss in another direction.

For instance, let us consider the mistakes made in mills where a waste machine is employed to run the lap stick waste. In some mills, these waste machines are run to advantage, while in others their use makes conditions deplorable. Running the lap stick through a waste machine, and then spreading it on the mixing, and then running it through with the good stock, requires the best of judgment.

In the first place, this small machine should not be crowded, that is, it should receive the same care in feeding as is given to other machines, feeding it slowly and giving it a chance to do its work. Notice when this machine is overfed how the cotton is delivered in a curled state. In some mills, these machines are fed so rapidly that it often becomes choked and the cone beater either stops, or the driving belt falls off the pulley. It should be taken into consideration that the stock put through this machine is very poor to begin with, as the quality of the staple has been greatly reduced, so for this reason it should receive the greatest attention.

In the second place, it requires a great amount of judgment when to and when not to use this waste. In some mills, the superintendent and carder watch the mixing, and when they notice that the stock is coming in poor, the waste machine is stopped, and not run again until the stock comes in better, while in other mills, this machine is never stopped, no matter how the stock varies. As we suggested, the only way to determine whether it is an advantage to run a waste machine is to make different tests. If the machine is run one week and the production in the mule and ring spinning rooms falls off about 500 pounds each, this should be evidence enough that the machine should be stopped. What is the use of running a machine that will run through 500 pounds of waste in a week and cause 500 pounds to be returned to the picker room? In the third place, this waste should be put in the warp and not in the filling as done in most mills. Many mill men argue that this waste should be put in the filling for the reason that there is no tension on the yarn during weaving.

## PATENTS

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Although the above is true, it should not be forgotten that the yarn must be able to stand a certain amount of tension in the mule spinning process in order to build a proper cop. If the yarn is too weak, a certain amount of waste must be removed from the fallers to prevent a large amount of breakage, and when this is done, the result is the production of a soft cop. We need not point out here that a large amount of such constructed cops will find their way to the waste house. On ring filling frames, in order to prevent a large amount of breakage, the front roll must be reduced, and thus the number of turns in the yarn is increased, which not only makes the cloth have a harsh feeling, but the production is greatly reduced. On the other hand, if this waste is put into the mixing intended for warp yarn, the chances are that the work will not be so affected, because the warp yarn is as a rule much heavier than the filling, which means that it contains more fibres in its cross section, and the percentage of waste is less.—Wool & Cotton Reporter.

It was the custom of the congregation to repeat the Twenty-third Psalm in concert, and Mrs. Armstrong's notion of joining was to keep about a dozen words ahead all the way through.

A stranger was asking one day about Mrs. Armstrong.

"Who," he inquired, "was the lady who was already by the still waters while the rest of us were lying down in green pastures?"—Ex.

"A horse, a horse! My kingdom or a horse!" roared Richard III. A wag in the gallery shouted:

"Wouldn't a donkey do you?" And the quick reply came back:

"Yes, come around to the stage door."—Ex.

"Is it true that liquor improves with age?"

"Yes, but the average man won't let it."—Ex.

Last winter the cloak business was bad, so I opened a cigar store. My wife told her brother about it, and said I was making lots of money, and so he opened a cigar store right next to mine and put a sign up, "Bankrupt Sale." Then what did my own brother do but open a cigar store on the other side of mine and put a sign over it, "Sacrifice Sale."

But he couldn't get ahead of me. I put a sign over my door, "Main Entrance."—Ex.

**Cotton Goods in Ecuador.**

(Continued from page 3.)

A sample book showing the quality ordinarily demanded is forwarded (and filed in the Bureau of Manufactures.) These goods are plain woven, but with an eighth of an inch warp and filling stripes, made by picking and drawing in two ends together, every inch. Part of the ends are solid colored and part mock twist, the warp and filling being of about the same numbers.

The 128-130-centimeter (51-inch) width, 72 by 60 construction, invoiced from Germany at 1.10 marks per meter, or 23.94 cents per yard, was sold by the importer at 4.10 sucre per vara, or 49 cents per yard, and retailed at 1.25 sucre per vara, or 74.55 cents per yard. Heavier twilled trousering with a stiff finish, 40 by 36, in the narrow 25-inch width, retails at 50 centavos per vara, or 26.64 cents per yard. The cotton trousering made by the Ecuadorian mills usually has two-ply yarns in both warp and filling. One of the most popular designs is in black and white basket weave, which retails at 50 centavos per vara in the 25-inch width with 51 ends two-ply warp and 46 picks two-ply weft per square inch.

As in most South American countries, handkerchiefs form a relatively large import. Ordinary white or colored handkerchiefs retail at 40 centavos, or 4.87 cents, apiece in the 16 by 16 or 17 by 17 inch sizes, and at 20 to 25 centavos, or 9.74 to 12.18 cents, apiece in sizes 27 by 28, 28 by 29, and 29 by 30 inches. Handkerchiefs of fine quality, of imitation silk, or embroidered, etc., bring higher prices.

**Gingham, Pique, Flannelet, Etc.**

Ginghams are known in Ecuador as "guingas" and are a monopoly of Great Britain. There seems no reason why American ginghams can not be sold here at competitive prices. The retail prices in Guayaquil are 15, 25 and 35 centavos per vara, or 7.99, 13.32, and 18.64 cents per yard.

Most of the piques imported are printed goods. The 25-inch, 72 by 36 printed piques invoice from England at 21-4d., or 41-2 cents, per yard, and are retailing at 25 centavos per vara, or 13.32 cents per yard. These are mainly split goods.

There is a fairly good demand for printed flannelets and a smaller demand for dyed flannels. Printed flannelets, made with fine warp and cotton-waste filling, 27-28-inch, 44 by 36, are invoicing from England at 33-4d., or 71-2 cents, per yard and are retailing at 50 centavos per vara, or 26.64 cents per yard. Light flannels, piece-dyed, made with fine warp and cotton-waste filling, 31-32-inch, 44 by 30, invoice at 31-2d., or 7 cents, per yard.

Ordinary ticking is known as "cotin" and cheap ticking as "puebla." The 25-inch, 84 by 34 puebla, in 4-harness twill, retails at 25 centavos per vara, or 10.65 cents, per yard.

Zephyr stripes retail at 15, 20, 30 and 40 centavos per para, or 7.99, 10.65, 16, and 21.31 cents, per yard. The 27-inch is the most usual width.

Denim is called "sempiterno"

**SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.**

(everlasting) and comes in 25 and 28 inch widths, in both blue and brown. The English denim, made of slightly firmer yarn than the American and filled with starch and china clay to the right weight, has the bulk of the trade, but the market is not large.

Corduroy and Bedford cord are known as "diablo fuerte," or "devil strong" cloth, but this is a small item. There is a good demand for goods for workingmen's wear, such as hickory shirting, pinhead checks, plaids, and stripes, and a portion of these are supplied from the United States, but the bulk are English.

**Character of Native Dress—Graduation of Prices.**

In the cities of Ecuador many of the people wear ordinary European costume, but as seen at Quito and in the country the Indians have a distinctive dress that is different from that of the Indians of Cuzco, La Paz, etc. They usually go barefoot or else wear alparagatas, with straw bottoms and heel and toe strips of cotton duck. Some of the Indian men wear their hair long and some braid it into a pigtail. The usual headgear of both men and women is a large white felt hat turned up all around. The men wear shapeless trousers of white shirting and over this loose tunics of the same material or else short jackets of drill or other material. Over this is the inevitable striped poncho, either handwoven or the texture of carpeting or the lighter German-made ponchos. The Indian women wear scarlet, green, or purple skirts of the native-made bayeta or of similar imported baize, shirtwaists of prints or of printed flannelet, and over this a manta of bayeta.

In Latin America the business maxim of "small profits and large sales" is not so popular as elsewhere, and a large profit is usually demanded on each article. The fact that in Ecuador cloth prices per vara advance by stages of 5 centavos, or 2.435 cents, shows the large margin of profit that usually obtains. Occasionally the Chinese shade prices by 21-2 centavos, or 1.22 cents, per vara, but this is not usual. Cloth is bought and sold by the importer by the yard, meter, or vara, but it is always retailed by the vara.

**Entrance Charges.**

All travelers entering Ecuador are charged 60 centavos for the use of the landing wharf, and also pay 10 centavos on each piece of baggage for the "service de sanidad publica."

The tariff of Ecuador is directly specific and is levied on the weight in kilos. Many of the Latin-American tariffs are peculiar for the complicated methods by which they have to be figured, part in gold, part in paper at varying rates of exchange, part ad valorem, part specific, with numerous surcharges and special additions. In Ecuador the duty is payable in one kind of money, but the extra charges are

numerous, and the duty and nearly every charge is subject to from one to seven surtaxes. Instead of having one direct charge to cover each service, the custom is to leave the

original charge as it is and to levy another surcharge whenever money is needed to pay the interest on railway bonds, to buy war materials, to dig irrigation canals, or for other purposes.

**Duty on Cotton Goods—Surtaxes.**

Cotton goods in general are dutiable at 25 centavos per kilo gross weight, or 5.06 cents per pound gross, but a few pay special rates.

To the regular duty there are added seven surtaxes, amounting to a total of 100 per cent, as follows: For interest and amortization of railway bonds, 43 per cent; participes, 20 per cent; internal debt, 10 per cent; support of priests and for education, 10 per cent; Guayaquil wharf, 6 per cent; construction of customhouse at Guayaquil, 4 per cent; various purposes, 7 per cent. The last 7 per cent surtax, when collected at Guayaquil, Manta, or Tulcan, is applied to the debt for the Southern Railway; at Puerto Bolivar, to the irrigation of the cantons of Machala and Pasaje; at Manta and Bahia, to the irrigation of the valleys of Sharapoto and Tosagua; and at Esmeraldas to the upkeep of the fire department of that place.

**Lighterage and Other Charges.**

The charge for lighterage at Guayaquil is 3 sucre per Spanish ton. The charge for "piso" (floor), or customs warehousing, is 2 centavos per square foot (Spanish) for each 30 days or fraction thereof, and to this is added 100 per cent tax, to be used for the purchase of war materials. For paying the interest and amortization on the bonds of the Ferrocarril del Sur, there is charged "movilizacion," or handling in customs, tax of 2 sucre per 1,000 kilos gross, and to this is added a surtax of 100 per cent for the purchase of war materials. In addition, there are charges for the use of the wharf, charges for wharf laborers, board of health tax, sanitary station tax, etc.

The consular charge for an invoice under 100 sucre is 2 sucre. For invoices over this amount the charge is 2 per cent of the declared value, with a temporary additional charge of 1 per cent. Expert duties are levied on cacao, coffee, rubber, skins, tobacco, ivory nuts, and hat straw, with additional duties and charges.

In June, 1910, Congress in extraordinary session levied additional charges for war expenses. There was ordered an additional duty of 10 per cent on all cotton goods on which the tariff is over 30 centavos a kilo, and there was levied "esligmaje," or handling from boat to wharf charge, of 5 centavos for each Spanish cubic foot or fraction thereof on articles of great weight and small volume. A stamp of 10 centavos each was required to be put on each sheet of manifests, orders for dispatch of goods in customs, customhouse policies, receipts for customs duties, bills of lading, invoices and bills, permits to dispatch goods or freights, etc.

**Nationality of Importers—Credit.**

The cotton-goods importers of Ecuador are mainly Spanish, German, Italian, and native. The Chinese are strong in the retail trade, and some do their own im-

porting. Chinese immigration is now forbidden, and the success in business of the Chinese already in the country has aroused strong opposition against them on the part of the natives, which at times takes the form of open violence.

Guayaquil importers obtain four to six months' time readily from Europe, whereas they can rarely get over 60 days from the United States. Some of the importers are strong houses, but as they have to give long credit themselves they prefer corresponding time from abroad, and other things being equal three to four months' time would turn more business to New York.

**Port of Guayaquil—Distribution of Trade by Ports.**

Guayaquil as a port suffers from the fact that it is 35 miles up the Guayas river. Not only does it take time for ships to reach the city, but frequently the tide and the current together are so strong at Guayaquil that ships are unable to turn in the river and have to anchor until the turn of the tide permits them to depart safely. The city now has good water and wide streets, and contracts for a complete sewerage and drainage system, for paving, etc., are under advisement. As the National Government has agreed to share in the expense, these may be carried through. At Panama all passengers from Ecuador are quarantined two or three days until there have elapsed six days from date of leaving last port. Ships going south from Ecuador are fumigated by the Peruvians at Paita, and in return ships from Peru submit to a six-hour fumigation below decks while going up the Guayas river.

**Internal Transportation—Banking and Currency.**

Except for one railroad line from Guayaquil to Quito, Ecuador is practically without means of communication except by small steamers for a short distance up some of the rivers and by animal back through the country. There are practically no roads, and the trails are usually very rough. The Government has granted numerous concessions for railways, but on only two or three is construction being carried out. The only complete line is that connecting Guayaquil and Quito, 287 1-2 miles long. The trip takes two days, with a night stop at Riohanga. The highest point on the line is Urbin, with an altitude of 11,841 feet. The freight rate on cotton goods from Guayaquil to Quito is 3.16 sucre per quintal of 101.41 pounds.

There are no foreign banks in Ecuador. The principal native banks are the Banco del Ecuador, Banco Comercial y Agricola, and Banco de Pichincha; there are also two mortgage banks, the Banco de Credito Hipotecario and the Banco Territorial. The banks usually average about 15 per cent profits a year. The interest rates in Ecuador are high and usually run about 12 per cent.

"You ought not to have expected me to do all that work. What do you think I am, a horse?"

"No, your ears are too large."—Ex.

# Want Department

## Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

## Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

## Positions Vacant.

The decline in the price of cotton is causing many mills to prepare for boom times and during the next few months we expect to see an unusual number of changes among superintendents and overseers.

It only costs \$1.00 to join our employment bureau for three months and thereby have an early notice of all vacancies.

This week we have had applications from two mills that wanted superintendents, one that wanted an overseer of weaving and one that wanted a master mechanic. The men who are on our employment bureau received prompt notices of these and we believe that we have located men in three of the places.

The mills know that the **Southern Textile Bulletin** has a most extensive knowledge of the men in the mills and it is natural for them to come to us when they need competent men.

**WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OR CARDER** and spinner. 39 years of age. Have had 20 years experience as overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed. Address No. 26.

**WANTED POSITION AS CARDER** in large mill. Have had long experience. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 27.

**WANTED POSITION AS OVERSEER** of weaving. 12 years experience with good mills. Best of references. Address No. 28.

**WANTED Position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning.** Now employed. Long experience and good references. Address No. 29.

**WANTED—Position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large one.** Am now employed; reason for changing more money. Won't consider anything less than \$4.00 per day. Am 32 years old. Can change on 12 days notice. Prefer job in bad shape. Address No. 30.

**WANT position as overseer of cloth room.** At present employed. Nothing less than \$2.00 per day considered. Nine years experience on plain and fancy. Good references. Address No. 31.

**WANTED—POSITION AS OVERSEER** of Spooling, Warping, Slashing and Drawing-in. Have had charge of beaming. 20 years experience in best Northern mills. Good references. Address No. 32.

**A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERENCED** cotton mill superintendent desires to change to a larger mill. Excellent manager of help. Can get the maximum production of the desired quality at a very low cost. Age 32, married, and good habits, references if desired. Any correspondence will be treated as confidential. Address No. 33.

**WANTED—Position as superintendent.** Age 46. Married and of good habits. Have been in cotton manufacturing for 36 years, superintendent for 10 years. Guarantee good results. Address No. 34.

**WANTED—Position as superintendent or as overseer of spinning.** Now employed in first class mill. Good references. Address No. 35.

A. H. Washburn, President

F. H. Washburn, Treas. & Manager

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## Textile Mills are Needed

At a score of points in the Southeast, along the lines of the **Southern Railway System**

Where the finest sites can be secured, with available power—water or electricity; or both, near or in the midst of the greatest cotton areas, or in the best wool growing districts, near timber belts, with cheap coal available, where there are the finest climatic conditions, a productive agricultural region furnishing good living at lowest cost, and where the best labor can be found.

To these natural advantages are added many others due to enterprise—perfect transportation facilities furnished by the Southern Railway and its allied roads to the best markets in the country.

Those who would change locations, and those who would engage in textile manufacturing, are invited to write for information about the opportunities offered in the Southeast, to

**M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent  
Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.**

**WANTED—Position as overseer of carding.** Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory reference both as to character and ability. Now employed. Address No. 36.

**WANT POSITION as overseer of carding.** Experienced on combers and on fine yarns. Now employed and have good reference. Address No. 37.

**WANT POSITION as overseer of weaving or designer.** Have been employed in Northern mills. Can furnish good reference, both as to ability and character. Address No. 38.

**WANTED—Position as superintendent of yarn mill.** Long experience both in carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 39.

**WANTED—Position of superintendent of small mill or carder in larger mill.** Have had long experience in good mills. Address No. 40.

**WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning or as carder and spinner.** 18 years experience. Now employed. Married. Age 28. Strictly sober. Can get quantity and quality. Address No. 41.

**WANT POSITION AS DYER.** Have had 15 years experience on dyeing and bleaching long and short chain warps and raw stock; also sizing. Have been five years on present job. Good references. Address No. 42.

**WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving;** 15 years experience on both white and colored goods. Can furnish references from first class mills. Address No. 43.

**WANTED—Position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving or overseer and designer in large mill.** Native of South Carolina. Long experience. Best of reference. Married. Age 35. Can get production. Now employed as designer. Will go anywhere. Address 44, care Textile Bulletin.

**WANTED—Position as engineer, master mechanic and electrician,** 10 years practical experience on compound engines, motors and shop work. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 45.

A man comes along with a scheme to put lager beer up in tablet form. A half pint of beer to each tablet. And he promises to put these tablets on the market very shortly. If he does every man who carries around a box of tablets will be under suspicion.

And when a man takes a pill we won't know whether he is taking a cure or a drink. Instead of taking pills that will cure a headache he will be taking pills that will give him one.

Can you imagine a fellow suffering from a cold; he goes into a drug store; a little later he staggers home and he says to his wife, "My dear, I'm very sorry but I went into a drug store and they sold me the wrong kind of pills."—Ex.

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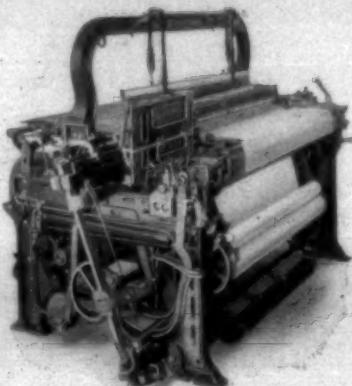
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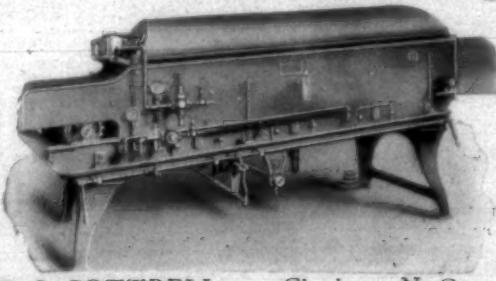
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Materially strengthens  
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